The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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OUTLINES OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,

ESPECIALLY OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY APPLIED TO MINING, CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, &c.

No. III.—SUMMARY OF GENERAL GEOLOGY.—*(Continued.)*

We think that the best course we can adopt is to present to our readers a complete table of the fossiliferous rocks representing the present views of geologists (derived chiefly from Ansted's *Geology*), and having the characteristic foreign equivalents side by side, so that by occasional reference to this table the reader may ascertain in what position and order the rock occurs of which we may be speaking. If a foreign equivalent, its British prototype can at once be found. In some instances the foreign rock may not be in this table, as when its Britsh equivalent is unknown, or when it is too local for a general table, like the present. In other instances the foreign equivalents are too numerous and ambiguous for tabular exhibition. This is the case, for example, with the Upper Silurian and the Lower Silurian series, which are very extended formations in some foreign countries. In the State of New York ten stages are found of the Upper Silurian rocks, from the Oneida conglomerate, Medina sandstone, and Clinton groups, up to the tenth bed—the Upper Pentamerus limestone, so named from containing the shell pentamerus, a characteristic fossil of our own similar limestone. With reference to the Lower Silurian series, a vast deposit of it, consisting of eight stages, occurs in North America. Of these stages the first is the Potsdam sandstone, the second the Calciferous sandstone, and the eighth the Hudson River group.

So much of the older terminology is preserved in this table as to render it generally intelligible, while the names of systems and groups are simple and plain. Where some recent technical terms are adopted they are mostly explained, and the mere zoological divisions of the formations have been only employed when essential. The term PALÆOZOIC (from the Greek *palaios*, ancient, and *zoikos*, pertaining to animal life) cannot be well dispensed with, unless we should employ such phrases as newer *ancient life* period, and middle *ancient life* period.

THE ORDER OF SUPERPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT FOSSILIFEROUS STRATA AND GROUPS OF STRATA.

BRITISH ROCKS.		CHARACTERISTIC FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS.*
TERTIARY PERIOD.		
Superficial deposits, or Pleistocene	Diluvium and Alluvium	Superficial deposits of gravel and other transported materials, covering the regularly stratified rocks in all countries, and sometimes stratified.
Newer Tertiary, or Pliocene	Till of the Clyde Valley Norwich, or Mammaliferous Crag	Newest Sicilian beds, Loess of the Rhine, brown coal of Germany, Sub-appenine beds.
Middle Tertiary, or Miocene	Red Crag Coralline Crag	Basins of the Loire and Garonne, Basin of the Rhine, Basin of Vienna, Molasse of Switzerland.
Older Tertiary, or Eocene	Bagshot Sand London Clay	Paris Basin, Basin of Brussels, Freshwater Beds of Auvergne in Central France, and of the South of France.
NEWER SECONDARY PERIOD.		
Cretaceous System....	Upper Chalk (with flints)	Maestricht Beds.
	Lower Chalk (without flints)	
	Chalk Marl	Craietufan.
	Upper Greensand	Pläner kalk.
	Gault	
	Lower Greensand	Quadersandstein—Neocomien.
MIDDLE SECONDARY PERIOD.		
Wealden Formation ..	Weald Clay, Hastings Sands, Purbeck Beds	
Oolitic System (upper)	Portland Stone, Portland Sand	Lithographic Limestone
	Kimmeridge Clay	Argile de Honfleur .... The *Solenhofen slate* (limestone) overlies the Nerinœan limestone underlying the Kimmeridge clay. Solenhofen is in New Bavaria.
„ (middle)	Upper Calc Grit	
	Coral Rag	Nerinœan limestone.
	Lower Calc Grit	
	Oxford Clay	Argile de Dives.
	Kelloway Rock	
„ (lower)	Cornbrash	
	Forest Marble	Calcaire à Polypiers.
	Great Oolite and Bradford Clay	Calcaire de Caen.
	Stonesfield Slate and Fuller's Earth	
	Inferior Oolite	
	Calcareous Sand	Oolithe Ferrugineux of Normandy.
Liassic Group	Upper Lias Shale and Marlstone	Terrains Jurassiques (in part).
	Lower Lias Shale	
	Lower Lias Limestone	Calcaire Agryphée.
OLDER SECONDARY PERIOD.		
Upper New Red Sandstone, or Triassic System	Saliferous, Red, and Variegated Marls	Keuper (*Marnes irrisées*) Muschelkalk.
	Red Sandstones and Conglomerates	Bunter Sandstein (*Grès bigarré*).
NEWER PALÆOZOIC PERIOD.		
Magnesian Limestone, or Permian System	Magnesian Limestone Lower New Red Sandstone	Zechstein, Shaly Beds, with Kuperschiefer. Rothe-todte liegende. Russian equivalents (in ancient Permia) a perfect series of fossiliferous rocks.
Carboniferous System..	Upper Coal Grits, Coal Measures, Milstone Grit, Carboniferous Limestone, Lower Carboniferous Shales	Terrain Anthraxifére.
MIDDLE PALÆOZOIC PERIOD.		
Devonian System, or Old Red Sandstone..	Slates and Limestone of Devonshire Conglomerate, Cornstone, and Tilestone, Hereford and Scotland	Calcareous Shales, Limestones, and Conglomerates of Belgium, Westphalia, &c. Maristones, Limestones (yellow and white), and Conglomerates of Russia.
OLDER PALÆOZOIC PERIOD.		
Upper Silurian Rocks..	Ludlow and Wenlock Series, and Upper Cambrian and Cambrian Rocks	Grauwacké and Slaty Flagstones and Slates of Germany, Belgium, Brittany, &c. In Russia, Clays, Sandstones, &c.
Lower Silurian Rocks, or Protozoic Series ..	Caradoc Sandstone and Llandeilo Flags, and Older Cumbrian and Cambrian Fossiliferous Slates	Shales, Grauwacké, Sandstones and Slates, &c., of Scandinavia, and of many parts of North and South America, Africa, Australasia, &c.

SPECIFIC DETAILS OF THE SILURIAN SYSTEM—(MURCHISON).

UPPER SILURIAN ROCKS.				
1.—Ludlow Formation.	1. Upper Ludlow Rocks. 2. Aymestry Limestone. 3. Lower Ludlow Rocks.	Micaceous Grey Sandstone. Argillaceous Limestone. Strata with concretionary Limestone.	Thickness about 2000 feet.	
2.—Wenlock Formation.	1. Wenlock Limestone. 2. Wenlock Shale.	Concretionary Limestone. Argillaceous Shale.	Thickness abt 1800 ft.	
LOWER SILURIAN ROCKS.				
3.—Caradoc Formation.	Caradoc Sandstones.	Flags of Shelly Limestone and Sandstone, with White Freestone.	Thickness abt. 2500 ft.	
4.—Builth and Llandeilo Flags.	Dark-coloured Flags, mostly calcareous, with some Sandstone and Schist.		Thickness abt. 1200 ft.	
5.—Longmynd Rocks.	Comprising all the Slaty System of South Wales, consisting of hard close-grained Sandstone, Red and Grey Conglomerate, Schists, and Coarse Slates.		Many thousand feet thick.	

* When the name of no foreign equivalent appears, the English name has been adopted (or simply translated) on the Continent.

The division in the above specific details of the Silurian System are those of Sir R. Murchison. These may be considered as generally received; although it must be mentioned that Prof. Sedgwick holds somewhat different views respecting these formations, and we, therefore, subjoin specific details of the Cambrian System, chiefly after Sedgwick. The whole of these strata are, however, obscure, and not readily defined and divided. They may be regarded as the lowest of the Silurian Series, or immediately succeeding them. Perhaps they ought not to be separated.

Components.	CAMBRIAN SYSTEM (OLD GRAUWACKE).	*Localities.*
1.—Plynlymnon Rocks, or Argillaceous Indurated Rocks, sandy and slaty.		North Wales, in Merionethshire, Carnarvonshire, and other parts; also in Cornwall.
2.—Bala Limestone (from Bala, North Wales), or dark laminated Limestone and Slate.		
3.—Snowdonian Rocks, or fine and coarse-grained Slaty Rocks.		

To the Cambrian System succeeds the Cumbrian, so called from its prevalence in Cumberland, as the Cambrian is so named from its prevalence in Wales.

Components.	CUMBRIAN SYSTEM (OLD SKIDDAW OR CLAY-SLATE SYSTEM).	*Localities.*
Clay-slate Rocks, or uniform dark Slates.		Cumberland, Westmorland, and a large tract of South Scotland, from the Lammermuir Hills to the coast of Wigtonshire.
Chiastolite Slate (from the prevalence of the mineral *Chiastolite*)		
Hornblende Slate (from the prevalence of the mineral *Hornblende*)		

Another short arrangement of the Silurian and Cambrian Series has been made by Sir H. De la Beche (founded upon Murchison), and, as his authority is great, we append that arrangement:—

Silurian Group.	*a*, Upper: Ludlow Rocks, Wenlock Shale & Limestone, Woolhope Limestone.	
	b, Middle: Caradoc Sandstone and Conglomerate.	
	c, Lower: Llandeilo, Bala, and Snowdon Beds.	
Cambrian Group.	*a*, Barmouth Sandstone, Penbryn Slates, Longwynd Rocks, &c. Rocks subjacent to the Silurian Series in Wales and Ireland.	Various

To the Cambrian System immediately succeeds the Mica Schist System, which is constituted as follows:—

Constitution and Components.	MICA SCHIST SYSTEM.	*Localities.*
Hard Rocks, consisting of Mica and Quartz interlaminated, so as to give it the appearance of stratification: hence its name, Schist or Slate. (Schist, from the Latin adjective, *Schistus*, and that from Greek, *Skizo*, that may be split). The laminar structure is more or less perfect, according to the proportion and arrangement of the Mica. Its colour is determined by the quantity of Mica; prevailing hue, grey. It graduates into other members of the same series, descending by the admixture of Felspar into Gneiss, and ascending by the preponderance of Quartz into Quartz Rock. The upper beds approach to Clay Slate, and contain limited beds of Crystalline Limestone. The lower beds are more quartzose in appearance.		Much in Scotland, southwest from Stonehaven, becoming very broad across Perthshire and Argyleshire to the Mull of Cantire, & the Islands of Isla, Jura, &c.

We now descend to the gneissic system of rocks.

GNEISSIC SYSTEM.—Gneiss is a term of Saxon origin, and was applied by miners to decomposed stone forming the walls of veins. Gneiss is slaty or apparently stratified granite. Werner first gave it its present meaning. It differs from granite, which is unstratified. It is composed of the same elements—mica (sometimes hornblende), quartz, and felspar. Usually the mica and hornblende are arranged in layers, so as to give a slaty appearance to the mass. The apparent stratification is irregular and contorted, and the dimensions of the strata are variable. Where gneiss is associated with granite it approaches to the character of that rock, and when the two come into contact it is scarcely possible to distinguish between them. By the disappearance of felspar it passes into mica schist, by the prevalence of quartz into quartz rock, and by that of hornblende into hornblende schist. Geologically, it commonly reposes on granite, and is succeeded by the other primary strata, frequently alternating in large masses with one or the other of them. It forms very extensive deposits abroad, but (together with mica schist) it is rare in Cornwall and Wales, but common in the western and north-western highlands of Scotland.

If we examine those specimens of gneiss which are most typical (or the average specimens of gneiss rock), we shall find that it consists, as we have said, of mica, felspar, and quartz. But in many specimens gradual passages may often be traced from common shale, slates, and grits into true mica schists and gneiss, while gneiss sometimes passes imperceptibly into granite. This may, therefore, be considered as clear evidence that gneissic rocks have been *metamorphosed* or altered, so that they have assumed different mineral characters from what they possessed in their original sedimentary forms. We may presently refer more particularly to *metamorphism* in connection with the succeeding rocks.

The term *unstratified* has been applied to all the rocks succeeding those of which we have now treated. It may be doubtful, however, where the line should be exactly drawn between statified and non-stratified rocks, although if that can be determined accurately this divisionary term is good. We shall now proceed to advert briefly to the mass of unstratified or, as they are otherwise called, *igneous rocks.*

"COMMERCIAL AND TRADERS' LEGAL GUIDE."—We have on several occasions referred to the popular manuals upon legal subjects, by Mr. Thos. Hugh Markham, M.A., and have now before us the second edition (the first edition having been exhausted within the first few days of its publication) of a valuable little treatise under the above title. The information is precisely that required by the general public, being a sketch of the law of contracts, bills of exchange, bills of sale, bankruptcy and insolvency, partnership, warranty, charter party, patents, companies, landlord and tenant, copyright, the statute of limitations, shipping, stock jobbing, brokers, guarantee, husband and wife, master and servant, the press, wills, executors, public-houses and beer-houses, actions, slander and libel, larceny, embezzlement, false pretences, lien, policy of insurance, stoppage of goods in transitu, bottomry and respondentia, and dock warrants and bills of lading—the whole comprised in a volume of 60 pages, and of a size suitable for the breast pocket. As a specimen of the character of the work, we subjoin an extract from the chapter on slander and libel, which, moreover, may prove useful to a large number of newspaper correspondents:—"The great distinction between an action for libel and an action for slander is this: the former is to recover damages for defamatory matter published in writing, the latter is for defamatory matter not written but spoken. Any person who has been slandered by another may bring an action against the slanderer, and recover damages. Now, any one can in an instant see whether words spoken against him amount to a slander, if he will always bear in mind the following—that to support an action for slander, the words spoken must impute an offence punishable by the criminal law of this country; or the words must be such as have occasioned special damage to the person to whom they are applied, or have been spoken of a man in his trade or calling. Unless the words complained of are comprehended within one or the other of these divisions (and this is an infallible test), no action for slander will lie. But there is a vital difference between slander and libel: the law in its wisdom considers that, although certain abusive words, &c., will not support an action of slander, yet if the same words are written they will support an action of libel, because allowance is made by the law for a person who may abuse another in the heat of passion, and so on. But the law will not make allowance for a person who deliberately sits down and pens a letter, containing such terms as he might with impunity apply by word of mouth, because he has time to reflect. Thus it will be seen that words may be actionable when written, which would not be so if spoken; and here may be quoted the language of Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, who laid down the law as follows:—"That if a man published deliberately and wilfully *anything* in writing concerning another which renders him ridiculous, or endeavours to hinder mankind from associating or having intercourse with him, an action lies against him." Thus in a single page Mr. Markham gives every particular relating to the law of slander and libel likely to prove generally interesting, and every other subject referred to in the book is treated in a manner equally explicit and concise.

NORTH MINERA LEAD MINE.—This mine was commenced by the present company in July last, and from that time to the present they have expended in the purchase and development about 2700*l.*, to provide which two calls have been made, equal to 3000*l.* The operations have been chiefly clearing out and driving levels, cutting down shafts, making roads, erecting counting-house, smith's shop, &c., and a powerful water-wheel and crusher are in course of erection, which will upon completion enable the company to make good returns. From 30 to 40 tons of lead ore have been broken, of which about 25 tons are now for sale, expected to realise about 350*l.* There are three different points from which returns are being made. Pugh's shaft has been sunk 35 yards, and a stope or opening has been made on a flap-jack, which for the extent opened, it is said, will produce at the rate of 30 tons per fathom. Jones's shaft has been sunk about 31 yards, and a level driven east and west of same, will produce about 4 tons of ore per fm. These two points are at the top of the mountain, and as levels are being driven to come in under some large bodies of ore are expected to be laid open and taken away at a small cost. At the bottom of the mountain a level has been driven about 200 fathoms, which will unwater the mine to a depth of from 100 to 150 fms.; this level is now being cleared, and a communication has been made by a rise into a very extensive old working, known as Lloyd's working; this working is reported to produce about 3 to 3½ tons of lead ore per fm. There are many other points or workings from which considerable returns are expected, and which may make it a valuable property, and next year place it in the Dividend List. The sett is extensive, about 2 miles in length and 1 mile in width, having the north and south lodes of Minera and the Park Mines, and three large east and west lodes running through the sett. No pumping machinery will be required for many years to come, as the levels will unwater the mine to a depth of 150 fms., and there is ample water-power for crushing, and other machinery.

AQUARIA.—Messrs. Lloyd and Edwards's invention, the specification of which has just been filed by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, relates to aquaria tanks and like receptacles for aquatic animals and plants, and consists in forming therein a compartment or compartments supplied with fluid sheltered from the incidence of light, and caused to communicate with the fluid in the space containing the aquatic animals and plants.

Original Correspondence.

TINNED PLATES FROM PUDDLED STEEL.

SIR,—I observe a letter in last week's Journal, signed by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company. Those who come forward to correct the alleged errors of a reporter should themselves be correct in what they say. Now, in this letter it is asserted that the Lord Chancellor observed "that this was a very proper case to be submitted to such a tribunal" as common law. No such words were uttered by the Lord Chancellor; but it so happens that he did say exactly the reverse. His lordship observed that this was one of those cases for which a legal tribunal was ill adapted, and ought to be referred to an "expert." And not only did his lordship suggest this course, but he named and suggested a party to whom to refer it, —the party named by him being Prof. Woodcroft.

As the declared, and no doubt the true, object of the letter referred to is that this matter should be placed correctly before practical men, it would, perhaps, have been as well to inform them that the whole subject had already been thoroughly investigated before the Attorney-General, by whom all the grounds of opposition were considered, weighed, and disallowed. The assertion that tin-plates have previously been made from "steel manufactured in the ordinary way" was clearly proved to represent only an abortive and abandoned experiment. Nay, the parties who attempted to make them admitted on affidavit that the manufacture was precluded by the high price of steel. Every one in the metal trade above the age of boyhood knows this. But had it been otherwise, is it any reason why a patent should not be valid for making an article from a different material at a great saving in cost, or, in other words, to great public advantage? To those who are in doubt on such a point it will be instructive to perruse the case of Crane *v.* Price, which clearly illustrates the law on this point. It may also be advantageous to consider Muntz's patent for yellow metal, made from the identical materials which had been in use for the same purpose from the earliest records of work in metals. That patent was opposed by powerful firms, and I need not say what was the result of their opposition.—*Liverpool, Jan.* 17. JAMES SPENCE.

THE COPPER TRADE—THE SMELTERS.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Copper," while answering the letter of Mr. Charles Low, respecting the profits, &c., of copper, refers but briefly to the question of smelting being a monopoly, though quoting the purchasers of ore for the last quarter. He states particulars of 12,925 tons of ore, in value 65,179*l.*, having been bought by six companies, many of recent standing. It is very rich of our friend "Copper" making such a statement. Let us quote the firms and quantities purchased, and value; we shall then be in a better position to see how matters stand.

Mason and Elkington	Tons	5,869	Value	£30,857
Copper Miners' Company	"	2,934	"	16,093
Charles Lambert	"	1,744	"	7,585
Newton, Keates, and Co.	"	643	"	3,991
Parent Alkali Company	"	158	"	1,056
Briton Ferry Company	"	1,577	"	5,597
Total		12,925		£65,179

Here we have Messrs. Mason and Elkington, a firm of some years' standing, taking no less than 45 per cent. in ore, and 47¼ in value. The Copper Miners' Company, which is a very old company, takes 22¾ per cent. in ore, and 24¾ in value. Next, we have Mr. Charles Lambert, who has extensive mines at Coquimbo, therefore, in a measure, independent of the smelters' alliance, who did all they could to keep him from the Swansea river; such, for instance, as refusing to let him have the works formerly belonging to the Copper Miners' Company, now idle, having been purchased by Messrs. Vivian and Williams some ten or twelve years since to prevent them being worked again. To resume, this gentleman is down for 13½ per cent. in ores, and 11¼ in value. The remainder we will leave to the credit of "Copper." The above three show purchasers in ores o 81¼ per cent., and in value 83¼ per cent.

Where now, we would ask, is the open market so boastingly alluded to by our friend "Copper?" It is a complete farce for any one, attempting to blind those who are living on the spot, or at all acquainted with the nature of buying copper ores, to state that there is no monopoly about it. "Copper's" remarks on contractors for loans and the large ironmasters are perfectly absurd, and not worthy of a moment's consideration in connection with the gigantic monopoly of copper smelting.

Perhaps "Copper" can give a solution to the question formerly asked by me about the copper works on the Swansea River, which have been idle for so many years? and likewise whether the Spitty Works have been bought for a similar purpose, and, if report be true, re-let for the purpose of being converted to another branch of the metal trade, in which neither of the great smelting firms are engaged? If he can throw any light upon the matter he will place us in a better position as regards copper smelting being a monopoly to such an extent as such ugly facts have led us to suspect. Diogenes, out with your lantern! SUN DIAL.

Swansea Vale, Jan. 17.

THE COPPER MINES OF SAN FERNANDO, CUBA.

SIR,—Having seen the name of Messrs. Arrieta, in a communication of Prof. Ansted in your Journal, connected with picking out "the eyes of the San Fernando Mines," I requested him through your Journal to favour me with a full and clear explanation of what he meant, not with regard to Cornwall or any other place, but with regard to San Fernando. He has deemed it more convenient, I presume, not to do so, but furnishes me, instead with a scientific and abstract version quoted from Sir H. De la Beche's works, applicable and referring to Cornwall. I again beg of Prof. Ansted the favour of clearly and unmistakably mentioning by their names the precise localities or places which contained those eyes that, he says, have been picked out in San Fernando.—*London, Jan.* 19. J. J. DE ARRIETA.

EDUCATION OF COLLIERS, AND THE USE OF MINING SCHOOLS.

SIR,—Everyone interested in the very important work of promoting the cause of education in mining districts, with special reference to educating miners in those branches which are so requisite to them in their subterranean occupation, must be glad to hear of the movements which are being made in this matter both in England and Scotland. It is unquestionably very important and highly necessary that suitable teachers and class-rooms be provided in large colliery districts for the use of such colliers as are able and willing to take advantage of these provisions; but if we are to have working colliers in the class-room, we must have some efficient and permanent means of giving them pecuniary assistance whilst pursuing their studies. Allow me, through your valuable Journal, to suggest to proprietors and managers of collieries a plan of encouraging and assisting the young men in their employment who may be desirous of qualifying themselves for places of overmen or deputy-overmen in collieries, but who lack the means of taking advantage of the educational facilities which are now being provided for them. I would suggest that coalmasters and colliery managers appoint a time and suitable place for the examination annually of such young men in their employment as might wish to compete for a money prize—say 20*l.*, or from that to 50*l.*; the prize to be awarded to the competitor who shows the highest attainments in a knowledge of the safe and economic working of coal pits, and in reading, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration. The money for the prizes may be subscribed by gentlemen in the respective colliery districts immediately interested in coal works, who, I have no doubt, would in most cases be assisted by benevolent neighbours not so directly interested; or a fund can be established to which the workmen themselves may have an opportunity of subscribing.

If the subject be fairly represented to the Government, and the necessity and probable good results of Government assistance well established, I have no doubt but that local subscriptions would be very liberally assisted by Government grants. The attendance for at least 12 months to the classes of one of the mining schools in the county must, of course, be made imperative on the successful competitor. I am persuaded that such a scheme would very materially improve the attendance of boys at the British and other schools already established in colliery districts, and raise the average age at which they leave school to commence work in the pit, as their parents would be anxious to prepare them for obtaining the "Mining School Prize." It will also be a great incentive to home studies with the youths who have finished their school days, and are now at work in the pits, and to others after they left school to commence work; the latter will be induced to make good use of what they have been taught at school.—*Bristol, Jan.* 19. A WELL-WISHER.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION.

SIR,—I cannot agree in the comments that have lately appeared in your useful Journal regarding the Inspectors of Coal Mines. It is simply impossible for an Inspector to act as viewer (which is what the articles propose) over the whole of the vast number of collieries in his district; and nothing would so effectually sap his usefulness in searching out and fixing neglect upon the proper party if he himself were implicated.

Some of the collieries have a large number of separate pits, the workings in which are quite distinct. The Messrs. Knowles's collieries, the Worsley Collieries, the Fairbottom Collieries, John Hargreave's collieries, the Halton Collieries, to say nothing of the hundreds of others in Mr. Dickinson's district, are each of them work enough for one viewer. Indeed, take any one head, such as steam-boilers, the work that comes under it for a viewer could not be compassed by an Inspector, as proposed. There are as many steam-boilers in that one district as there are in the Manchester Steam-Boiler Association's list, and yet they have one head inspector and sundry sub-inspectors. Or, take winding-ropes; if their security has to depend upon the Inspector's inspection, a large number that were quite good when he saw them would be worked out before he could get back again; and so with the other heads. In short, inspection to be useful should aim at punishing neglect, and visiting collieries where there is reason to suppose that removable danger exists. A COLLIER.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MID-LOTHIAN COAL MINES, VIRGINIA—CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINE, ETC.

SIR,—The mines of the Mid-Lothian Coal Mining Company are situated in Chesterfield county, 13 miles from Richmond, and ½ mile from the Richmond and Danville Railroad: a branch tract from that road connects the mines with their shipping point opposite Richmond.

This company has been formed, and in successful operation, for about 20 years. They now own about 2000 acres in the heart of the Chesterfield bituminous coal basin. The coal is considered of superior quality for gas, grate, and forge purposes, and finds a ready market. The average thickness of the seam of coal, varying from 4 to 50 ft., may be estimated at about 20 ft. Several vertical shafts, varying in depth from 550 to 771 ft., have been sunk through the vein at different points, and communication effected from one to the others, which gives good ventilation to the underground workings. By the aid of three large hoisting engines they are able to raise a large quantity of coal.

The company are now engaged in sinking a new shaft near the centre of their property, which they expect to complete in 12 months, and which when completed will open to them an additional valuable field of coal. About two years ago this company leased a small piece of land adjoining their mines, through which coal could be more advantageously raised than from any other point, and drove a drift into what was considered an unwrought piece of coal, when suddenly they cut into an old drift connected with extensive underground workings, filled with water; this communication was at this highest point of the company's workings; and as the old workings cut into were connected with vertical shafts 400 or 500 ft., and filled with water, the force with which the water poured into their works was enormous; it swept away most of the timbers in its route, washed up the railway tracks, knocked down large quantities of coal, in a few minutes filled the whole of the workings, and stood 40 ft. above the drifts in the principal vertical shaft. This accident occurred, fortunately, about midnight, when only 15 hands were below, 10 of whom were lost. Previous to this the water had been kept out of the mines by large buckets fixed in cages, and worked by the hoisting engines at night; but now so large a quantity had come in at once, and additional feeders had been cut, that it was found the whole power of all their hoisting engines, working day and night, was only sufficient to keep the water at bay, and that some additional power would be necessary to free the mines. By taking accurate measurements of the buckets, and keeping an account of the number raised, it was ascertained that the quantity coming in in 24 hours was about 220,000 gallons. It was determined to erect a pumping-engine of sufficient power to drain the whole of the workings, leaving the hoisting engines for the exclusive purpose of raising coal.

After a due investigation in regard to the best kind of pumping-engine now in use, and by the advice of Mr. Wm. W. W. Wood, chief engineer U.S.N., it was decided to erect a Cornish pumping-engine of the most improved kind. Proposals were invited from the principal foundries of the country for building such an engine. Those of Messrs. Merrick and Sons, proprietors of the Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia, were accepted.

The engine which has been furnished by them is a "beam Cornish;" it cylinder is 60 in. diameter, with 10 feet stroke of piston. The piston is packed with a single cast-iron ring, bored eccentrically, and slit and tongued on the thinest side, being kept central and in contact by four springs. The beam, or bob, is of equal length—28½ feet from centre to centre of end pins, having wrought-iron catch-pieces. It is double, and besides being of the usual proportion for strength, is banded by heavy wrought-iron bands on the upper side, put on hot, and extending from underside of bosses around them, and over horns cast with beams on their upper side. The total weight of the beam and centre shaft is 19 tons. The cylinder is, of course, steam jacketed, and cased as usual. The valve gearing is of the most improved kind, and, for the purpose of gaining room, the exhaust chest is on one side of the equilibrium pipe, which is central. The exhaust pipe is carried through a trough supplied with cold water from the condensing cistern. There are two cataracts, one being applied to regulate the opening of the exhaust and top steam-valves, and the other that of the equilibrium valve. The steam arm passes through a slot in the single plug-rod, and is shut by a carved tongue piece, whose position is controlled by a regulating screw, of length sufficient so give the requisite variation in cutting off. The valves are opened by weighted pistons moving air-tight in cylinders on the cataract floor. The air-pump is 26 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke, dipping into the condenser, and having in its bottom a grating carrying a circular gum foot valve; the bucket valve is also of gum; the delivery valve, or cover, of cast-iron, float faced with wood. The injection valve is provided with a wing throttle, opened and closed with the exhaust. The vacuum attained is 28 inches. The condenser, and greater part of the air-pump, are immersed in the condensing cistern, and covered with water. A balance-bob is on the surface, connected to the main rod. Steam is furnished by three single flue boilers, 6 ft. diameter and 26 ft. long, set below ground level. The flue is 45 in. in diameter, containing at the firing end the grate, which is 6¾ ft. long. The heated gases passing first through this flue, return at the sides to the front end, descend, and pass under the bottom into the connecting flue to the chimney. The connecting flue contains a heater 30 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, through which the feed water passes before entering the boilers. Over the front end is a steam drum, 30 in. in diameter and 13 ft. long, connected by pipes to stop valves in each boiler, and from which rises the main steam-pipe. The boiler shells, or plates, and flues are of ⅜ inch best Pennsylvania plates, the heads, or ends, are of ½ in. plates. The chimney is 4 feet square in the flue and 70 ft. high. The feed-water is supplied from an adjacent spring by a steam-pump 10 horse-power, the mine water being too much impregnated with mineral substances. This engine has been erected upon one of the deepest vertical shafts on the concern, which is 770 feet. The pitwork consists of three plungers and one drawing-lift: the whole of them are the same bore, as all the water accumulates to bottom, being 14 in. diameter. The main rod is made of Pennsylvania pine: the first 240 feet from nose of the bob is 16 in. by 14 in., the next 240 feet is 14 in. square, and the remaining 240 feet is 12 in. square, thus making these rods 720 feet long. These rods are joined together by scrap-iron strapping plates 16 feet long, with 16 screw-bolts in each plate, and each joint having four plates. These rods are supported the whole length on guides, or stays, not exceeding 30 feet distant; these guides are of wood, 7 in. by 10 in., fastened into the wall of the shaft, and are held together by screw-bolts and iron glands, which at any time can be easily adjusted. At each of these guides the main rod is protected by thin hard wood linings, and held to the rod by quarter glands, screwed. Each plunger-pole is screwed to the main rod by eight strong iron staples and glands, with a filling piece of wood 9 in. thick; the upper end of the stock works through a set of guides similar to those on the main rod. The main rod has four sets of catches, three of them on the down stroke and one on the up stroke, which prevents the whole machinery travelling beyond a given length of stroke in case of accident. The foundation of each plunger consists of ten pieces of pine, 12 in. deep, fastened into the walls of the shaft in front of the main rod; and at one side of the rod cross timbers are again built upon these, 4 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep, fitted very snugly together, constituting 15 ft. of solid timber under the cistern, thereby preventing any spring or motion in the plunger or column on the return stroke of the engine. The stuffing-boxes are packed partly with gum and partly with Russian hemp, either of these alone was found not to answer so well. The construction of the clacks introduced here are those commonly called the gribble clack, consisting of a cast-iron shell, or lid, 1⅛ in. thick, having a hinge which works upon a pin or bolt supported by two loops fastened to the outer part of the seating. This hinge lifts about 2 in. in the loops at every up stroke of the water. The shell has a groove 1¼ in. deep by 1 in. wide all around; shaped to the face of the seat in this groove four slips of sole leather are fastened on their edge, leaving a projection of ⅜ inch for a beat upon the seat. The water way through these clack-seat, and throughout the entire columns, are the same in diameter as that of the plungers. Some of those clacks have been at work over six months without being re-geared.

The engine was started to work in last May, and in a few months drained the mines, and the raising of coal has been resumed with vigour. This is the first pumping-engine of the kind which has ever been erected in this State: it works in admirable order, and for quality of material and workmanship reflects great credit to the builders. The company are, moreover, entitled to much credit for the foresight shown in providing, in the erection of this engine, a surplus power, which will enable them to extend their operations to almost any extent. The hoisting engines are of the ordinary kind of high-pressure, and coal is raised by the cage and guide-rods with four-wheel boxes, which carry ½ ton of coal in each box; and, when in full speed, it is estimated to raise 60 of those boxes per hour with each engine.

In view of the wide extent of territory, the superb machinery erected, and other facilities for making large and profitable returns, this company may congratulate themselves as only on the eve of doing a wide and profitable business for many years to come. JOSEPH BUZZO.

Mid-Lothian, Chesterfield county, Virginia.

LADY BERTHA.

SIR,—Adhering still to my report, I refer Capt. Metherell to Murchison's *Review of British Mining*, where he will find the whole of my statements fully corroborated by Capt. Thomas Richards. In his report, which is the only disinterested one that has been published since my inspection, the winze for the first 8 fms. is valued at 5 tons per fm. for its whole length (from 9 to 10 ft.)

This question of the value of the winze being settled, so far as I am concerned, I now turn to a matter of much greater consequence, to which I wish to direct Capt. Metherell's particular attention. On Dec. 2, his report in your Journal states that the lode in the cross-cut in the 41 fm. level had been cut into, and was worth 4 tons of ore per fathom; that he had got rocks of ore to surface, full 1 cwt. each; and that no north wall had been reached. In another column of the same Journal I find the following paragraph:—"A most important discovery has been made in driving the cross-cut from the engine-shaft in the 41 fm. level (bottom of the mine), where the lode is turning out from 4 to 5 tons of rich yellow ore per fathom, and no north wall yet. Streams of water are gushing from the end, which shows there is even a more valuable lode ahead. Immense rocks are being drawn to surface, weighing upwards of 1 cwt. each."

This discovery in the bottom of the mine being, of course, considered of great importance, my attention was called to it; and on a careful examination of the cross-cut, I found the lode composed of capel, quartz, mundic, iron, and stones of ore. Capt. Thomas Richards and other agents of experience who have since inspected it state that the lode will not pay for taking away.—*Devon Great Consols, Jan.* 18. WILLIAM CLEMO.

TOLVADDEN MINE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

SIR,—In passing through the Redruth and Camborne districts, amongst others I visited a mine wherein a discovery was made some eight months ago, since which they have sunk and driven some few fathoms through an ore lode, yielding in the aggregate only about 60 tons of moderate quality ores, risen so slowly that up to this time they have not even a slide to receive it, and only four dressing girls on the mine. Tolvadden has been worked about two years, and returned so early and profitably that it was unnecessary to make a call, and at this hour there is a balance in the purser's hand, independently of the 360 tons last sampled; the sales having steadily risen, and during the last year about 11,000*l.* worth of copper ores have been sold. Now, to be in this position what has it done? Built two engine and boiler-houses, smith's and carpenter's shops, five dressing-houses, nine slides, with large floors and appurtenances, one capstan and three whim-rounds, balance-pit and engine-pool; bought and erected a 40-in. pumping-engine, and a winding-machine, balance-beam, capstan-shears, horse-whims, with 60 fms. of pit-work, &c.; sunk 295 fms. of shafts and winzes, driven 368 fms. of levels and cross-cuts by and through the lode, requiring a proportionate quantity of timber, coals, and iron, with numerous other requisites well known to miners, and common to all mines, preparatory for sound and advantageous working, and lastly lords' dues. Now, I ask any impartial man what Cornish mine has ever sold more in this time without a call? Or what mine shows more work done for the same cost?

Notwithstanding the profits, many have, for various unworthy reasons, attempted to decry this mine; they will, however, be compelled to admit much more than they have yet seen realised. One of the wiselings said, five samplings since, that he could not see another in the mine; then oracles No. 2 and No. 3 doubted the 10 fm. level, then after the 20, and of course the 30 also, which is the bottom of the mine. The value of their opinions, the enormous sales, 64 fathoms long of tribute already set, at the average of 5*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.*, in the back of the 20, standing nearly whole to the 10 through the whole mine, besides the pitches above this level, and two courses of ore in the 30, or bottom end, just cut into, shall antagonise for miners' judgment. Now, I will ask if the former mine, and others equally meritorious and progressive, are selling at about 40,000*l.* in the market, what should be a proportionate price for the latter? I have been so convinced of its merits from most palpable evidence that I have written these few words of plain ungarnished facts to enable the public to have a knowledge of its real position, and as most of these expenses are not recurring, judge therefrom as to its capabilities for large and immediate dividends. There is one thing very certain in the anomaly of the mining market, that shares now quoted from 5*l.* to 6*l.* in Tolvadden are worth in visible value four times as much as they were when selling freely at 10*l.* per share, 18 months since.

Marazion, Jan. 12. ANTI-BAMBOOZLE.

THE OLD TOLGUS UNITED—NEW SHARES.

SIR,—As your report of the proceedings at the Old Tolgus meeting, so far as the remarks attributed to me are concerned, is calculated to convey an erroneous impression, permit me to say that, with one exception, I was the only individual present who expressed an opinion *adverse* to the issue of new shares, as I considered that to make a call for the immediate repairements of the mine was the more legitimate way of proceeding. The report in the Journal would rather imply the contrary to this. I also *stated* that a shareholder declining to take up his new shares would, as a consequence, reduce his interest in the mine one-half, and did not *ask* whether or not such would be the case. Again, not wishing to oppose the almost general feeling of the meeting in favour of the issue of new shares, I said, if carried out, I should be glad to take any to which I might be entitled, and suggested, in reply to a remark, that if any were declined by shareholders they should again be offered *pro rata*. J. Y. WATSON.

St. Michael's-alley, Jan. 15.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

It is much to be regretted that so serious a disturbance as that which has recently occurred at the Clunes should have to be recorded, more especially as the progress of the Port Phillip and Colonial Company was just beginning to be satisfactory. A correspondent of the colonial *Mining Journal* writes that on the night of Oct. 17 one of the drives taken from the north shaft, in the Clunes Company's property, cut into the "encroachment" of the outsiders, against whom injunctions to restrain them from working in the private land had been obtained, but disregarded. The company's men were resisted with great violence, and several of them injured; while the encroaching drive was barricaded, so as to prevent their entrance without danger to life. At the same time, another shaft touched on some old works connected with the outside drives, and the outsiders having lighted a fire, in which pepper and sulphur were thrown, drove the company's men out of their works. Morgan and party then conducted water down their shaft through a hose, and directed it into the drives of the company, with the object of loosening the soil (it being old ground), and so bringing in the timber and thus destroying the drives. The company's men now resorted to fire, endeavouring to smoke out their opponent's, so as to enable them to break down the barricade. Finding their position untenable, Morgan and party called a meeting of the outsiders on the evening of the 20th, and while most of the company's men were at supper the outsiders rushed to the north shaft, drove away the men therefrom, and pulled down and fired the whim and house. They then proceeded to one of the shafts, and destroyed the top works, and from thence to an adjoining shaft, where they were doing the same, when the police arrived and drove them off. The men down the north shaft, who had been in great danger, were now drawn up, and before arrangements could be made for sending down another shaft Morgan's party got possession of the company's drives, which they destroyed. The damage done is estimated at about 3000*l.* to 4000*l.*, and a great extent of ground that would have paid for working cannot now be reopened. Since this further aggressions have been made by the outsiders, actually in defiance of the lawful authorities. The company having been assured from what was stated by the Premier in the Assembly that they were to be protected at all hazards, they determined to eject the intruders from the company's claims, and accompanied by a strong body of police proceeded down the shafts, where they were threatened with certain destruction, by blowing up the drives with powder if they advanced. Seeing the determined attitude assumed they retired; had they not done so their lives would probably have been sacrificed, as several explosions took place, bringing down timber, and causing great destruction.

The old squatting station of Clunes is situated on the lower portion of Creswick Creek, about 20 miles north of Ballarat. The Clunes quartz reefs are said to be the first which were ever worked in Victoria; they are exceedingly rich, and after having been worked for some time superficially, and without system, have, since the Port Phillip Company's arrangements were carried into execution, received proper attention, and are now worked in a miner-like manner; indeed, this is the only mining company on a large scale in the colony where the application of capital and machinery is directed by proper mining skill, and the workings conducted on as perfect a system as that met with in the best conducted mines in Europe. The geological character of the district is similar to that at Ballarat and other gold fields, but the old schist valleys have entirely disappeared under a general inundation of volcanic rocks or lava. At Clunes, the tabular basalt has been removed through the denudation of Creswick's Creek; laying bare a small track of the old schist surface, and thereby bringing to light several of the richest and largest quartz dykes ever discovered in the colony. A number of temporary shafts have been sunk for working out the quartz above the water-level, and tramways are laid in the levels, and from thence to the roasting kilns. Another tramway is laid on the surface, from the north shaft to the engine-shaft, and a double incline conducts the quartz from the engine-shaft to the crushing works, the descending loaded wagons drawing up the empty ones. For the purpose of working the veins below the water-level, an engine-shaft has been sunk between the Old Man and the east veins to a depth of 250 feet, and a 30-horse power engine erected, with 10-inch pumps, to draw off the water. Cross-cuts will be driven from this shaft to the veins, and drives will be taken north and south in the latter, dividing them into slopes, which will be worked in the usual way. The company are now pressing forward their drives night and day, to cut off these trespassers, and secure the ground. At the foot of the hill are the crushing works connected with the mine and the roasting kiln by tramways leading to the hoppers. The crushing machinery consists of 44 heads of wet stamps and one Chilian mill, the

latter being principally used for testing small parcels. These will crush 400 tons of quartz per week to fine powder, the escapes being covered with a wire-gauze having 256 meshes to the square inch, and a good supply of water is obtained from the Creswick Creek, which flows in front of the works. These facts, coupled with the knowledge that the company are supported in every reasonable manner by Government, justify the opinion which so many interested in the Port Phillip Company entertain that, although the dispute with the outsiders may occasion some little delay in fully developing the resources of the company, no permanent injury will be experienced.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, 7, Token-house-yard, on Wednesday,—Mr. P. L. HINDS in the chair.

Mr. W. MUNT (the secretary) read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

A report from Capt. J. Rose was then read, from which the following is condensed:—

The 90 had been driven 4 fms. west of the engine-shaft, driving by six men at 18*l.* per fm.; they had just cut into the south part, and had found good stones of tin. They have suspended the driving of the 80; they have ten men stoping the back of this level, at 7*l.* per fm., lode worth 18*l.* per fm. The winze below the 60 is down 4 fms., sinking by four men, at 12*l.* per fm. The 50 is being driven west by four men, lode worth 6*l.* per fm. They had 50 tributers working on the tin lode. The new shaft has been sunk 8 ft. below the 50, sinking by nine men, at 35*l.* per fm. The 50 has been extended 4 fms. east and 3 fms. west of the new shaft; this level, it appears, is not on the main part of the lode, but in driving west in the 14 he met with what he was fully persuaded was the main part of the lode; they had cut into it 18 in., and it had no south wall—the lode was composed of quartz, flookan, mundic, and spots of copper ore, the ground around being of a highly favourable character. East of the new shaft the men had been put to drive south, where it is thought the main part of the lode is. The 40 was driven 28 fms. west of the new shaft, through a very kindly lode, 2 ft. wide, containing stones of copper ore. 15 fms. west of the new shaft they had put up a rise, through a lode worth 14*l.* per fm. The 40 has been extended 48 fms. east of the new shaft, through a kindly lode.

The following statement of accounts was then submitted:—

Balance last audit				£ 147	6 7
Mine cost, Sept., Oct., Nov.				1669	15 10
Merchants' bills, Sept., Oct., Nov.				695	13 0
Lord's dues				131	14 5
Office expenses, discounts, &c.				42	18 1= £2687 7 11
Tin and copper ores sold			£2379	10	5
Calls received			128	0	0= 2507 10 5
Leaving balance against mine					£ 179 17 6

The CHAIRMAN observed that although the tin returns had not been so good this quarter as they were in the previous one, still they were very encouraging; and it was satisfactory for them to know that they not only had a good tin mine, but that they also had an excellent copper mine. The *Mining Journal* had frequently called attention to the richness of this mine, and the great probability of the shareholders receiving a very large return for their outlay. The mine had lately been examined for a private person by Mr. Evans, who had reported most favourably upon it, and had further stated that so far as present appearances went the mine was as yet only in its infancy. During the time the present directors had been in office the greatest exertions had been made to push on the works; and he considered that the remarks made on the management by a correspondent in the *Mining Journal* were uncalled for, and dictated by private motives.

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. SPALDING, and unanimously resolved, that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made, to meet the current expenses.

The present directors were re-elected; but, in consequence of the death of Mr. Wood, Mr. R. Huckvale was elected to fill his place at the board.

Thanks were voted to the directors for their able management of the affairs of the company.

ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office, 27, Austin-friars, on Monday, Mr. J. BALSTER in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said that the business of the present meeting was to take into consideration the resolutions passed at a meeting held on Dec. 23, with a view to their confirmation or otherwise; and in order to forward the business of the meeting the committee had framed a set of resolutions for the consideration of the shareholders present. And if any difference of opinion should exist, which he did not anticipate would be the case, each would show his honesty of purpose by a temperate use of language in his observations; for if they were honest men they had but one object in view—the success of the undertaking. He would not detain the meeting by any further prelude, except by saying that he believed he was borne out by the manager's report, and from reports of other competent men, that in St. Day United Mines they have a real property, and from which all who had embarked in the undertaking were justified in anticipating the most favourable results. The requisition calling for the special general meeting was, in the course of a few days, signed by shareholders holding 10,018 shares; this showed the general feeling. The set of resolutions framed by the committee, as he had before stated, would be brought before them for their consideration.

Mr. KING read the resolutions passed at the meeting on the mine.

The SECRETARY stated that as the committee considered a great portion of the resolutions referred to were not in accordance with the views of a large number of shareholders, they subnitted the annexed propositions:—"That the said resolutions (with the exception of that part of the second resolution commencing with the words 'that all copper ore,' and ending with the words 'bankers, Redruth,' and the whole of the third resolution) be confirmed; and that as the said portion of the second resolution, and the whole of the third resolution, are not in accordance with the wishes of the adventurers (holders of 7743 shares) represented by proxy at the meeting on Dec. 23, the same be, and are hereby, rescinded."

Mr. HALLETT, seeing that the general feeling of the shareholders was in accordance with the terms of the resolution, he would move that the resolution do pass.

Mr. E. BOYLE, in seconding the resolution, observed that the motive which induced him to make a few remarks arose from it being just possible that it might be conceived that something like a spirit of antagonism existed between some portion of the shareholders and others. Now, on his part, he was satisfied that spirit did not exist, for the one common feeling was so to conduct the mine that it should be placed in a much more satisfactory position than it has hitherto held. In order to bring that about, it was deemed essential that a separation should take place between those who had the management of the operation and those having the control of the finances. That this was desirable he thought every one would admit who had an interest in the undertaking. The manager would then be under the control of the committee, and would every fortnight furnish them with his report of the operations. All must admit that this course would make their affairs prove satisfactory, and meet with the concurrence of the whole body of shareholders. It was desirous that gentlemen in Cornwall should know that they had a strong wish to act in unison with them, and, therefore, they thought it best to pursue their present course. The better management of the mine would reconcile Cornishmen to the change desired. The arrangement proposed by the committee would establish their mine in the confidence of the public, and remove the feeling that has heretofore existed in reference thereto, which, of course, would be for the benefit of the shareholders. Taking into consideration the prospects now before them—that the call would free them from everything, and that their returns for the future may be legitimately depended upon—there was a fair reason to hope that dividends would be the recompense for the patience they had manifested, and which they had a right to expect.

Mr. GOULD asked if every liability was charged up?

Mr. F. PRYOR, in answer, stated that everything was charged up.

Mr. CHILDS (who appeared on behalf of the Messrs. Williams) said those gentlemen naturally felt very desirous to have their interests represented at that meeting, as great interests were concerned in that undertaking, not only as respects the St. Day United in particular, but also adjoining mines. As Messrs. Williams were very anxious that everything should be done for the best interests of all, they wished him to attend and represent them, their desire being that nothing should be done hastily or unadvisedly. He was not aware what the nature of the resolutions was that were to be submitted to the meeting, but he was desired to act in furthering the interests of all concerned in the speedy development and success of this undertaking. He was bound to state their wish was that no immediate action should be taken at present, but that the matter should be referred to a committee or deputation for their consideration, and to see whatever was proposed should be for the benefit of the mine. He would, however, make no further observations, because he was convinced that the feeling of the shareholders present was for the general interests of all concerned.

Mr. NINNIS suggested that the whole of the resolutions should be read, and then be taken *seriatim*. He was glad to see the spirit that had been evinced by Messrs. Williams, and he should think it would be desirable for some gentleman of their committee to see what Messrs. Williams have to propose; it might be that they were anxious that what they were then proposing was that which they themselves desired. He always found that Cornish suggestions should be well received. He would rather see the change carried out by agreement, by mutual understanding, than by any absolute act.

The CHAIRMAN considered it quite clear that the feeling in London, both with the committee and shareholders, was that there should be a unity of action, rather than division. They had thrown out the olive branch for peace.

Mr. DUNSFORD could not see that the course proposed was in any way hostile or antagonistic. They were not asking for one atom more power; and unless it were shown that the gentlemen of the committee are unfit to have their names attached to the cheques, he could see no objection to the resolution.

Mr. CHILDS did not think the resolution in any way hostile; and feeling the importance that nothing should be done hastily, he had been directed by Messrs. Williams to attend that meeting; and he must say that he had received from the committee the greatest courtesy.

Mr. E. BOYLE said, if there were any conflicting interest between Messrs. Williams and themselves, there would then be a necessity for an adjournment of that meeting; but they were actuated by one desire—to make their property more valuable than it had hitherto been; and he would guarantee the best thanks of the committee for any communication offering suggestions that will tend to the advancement of the mine. It was manifest that Messrs. Williams were with them, in endeavouring to benefit themselves as well as every one connected with the mine.

Mr. NINNIS expressed his willingness to act with the gentlemen present.

Mr. E. BOYLE did not wish to speak about the power of their majority, for he trusted that the resolutions proposed would meet with general concurrence, and be adopted.

Mr. F. PRYOR said that the St. Day United Mine had passed through greater difficulties than any other mine in the county of Cornwall. There had been paid 6000*l.* out of the profits for the purchase of the Consols, and 3500*l.* had been paid in dividends. The present price of tin and copper made a dividend-paying mine now of St. Day United.

The resolutions were then unanimously carried.

It was then resolved that the Messrs. Tweedy and Co., of Redruth, and Messrs. Glyn, of London, be the bankers of the company, and that all copper ore and tin bills be made payable to the committee of management, and sent direct to the secretary, at the London office; and that all payments be made by cheques, signed by two members of the committee, and counter-signed by the secretary.

Mr. F. PRYOR considered that it was incompatible for the manager of the mine to be on the committee, and, therefore, he wished to tender his resignation.

It was then resolved that Mr. F. Pryor having tendered his resignation as a member of the committee, the same be accepted, and the appointment of Mr. Hallett by the committee be confirmed.

On the proposition of Mr. HALLETT, seconded by Mr. NINNIS, it was agreed that the office of auditor, at a salary of three guineas per month, be dispensed with, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to Messrs. Broad and Morcom for their past services.

On the proposition of Mr. PRYOR, seconded by Mr. GOULD, it was resolved that the sum of five guineas per month be allowed to the committee of management, to be divided *pro rata*, according to attendance.

Mr. BOYLE proposed, and Mr. DUNSFORD seconded the proposition that in future the general meetings shall take place every four months.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding to the vote of thanks passed to him, said the committee were unanimous that there should not be anything kept in the back ground, but that the accounts should be open to every shareholder who chose to come and examine them; he did not like secrecy. After thanking the meeting for the compliment that had been paid him, the proceedings terminated.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, yesterday,—Mr. J. A. ROEBUCK, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. BAZALGETTE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. Letters were also read from the company's manager and financial agent in Nova Scotia, explaining the temporary stoppage of the works, resulting from measures which had been taken for the protection of the company's interests, and fully alluded to by the Chairman. The manager's report, under date Londonderry, Nova Scotia, Dec. 28, 1858, was then read, as follows:—

Upon my arrival in Nova Scotia, my attention was called to a number of boulders of iron ore, scattered on the surface of a part of the company's property near Martin's Brook. After purchasing an adjoining lot, so as to obtain access to the ground in question, and also to secure drainage, several trial pits were sunk, which resulted in showing, as stated in mine of June 30, 1858, that there is one, if not two, distinct veins of ore, of an aggregate thickness of 12 ft., and requiring only 42 to 43 cwts. of ore to produce 1 ton of pig-iron. A large quantity of ore has been raised here, and the cost for 13 months (Nov., 1857, to Nov., 1858, inclusive) has been 12*s.* 1*d.* currency per ton (9*s.* 8*d.* sterling), including all deadwork, except the main openings; this is delivered at surface. The cost is of course higher than it can now be raised for, as many of the trial pits and levels, from the ground not being known, were expensive, and ultimately of little service.

Another alteration of the greatest consequence has been carried out during this year—the substitution, in all cases where practicable, of piece-work for day-work. This has been carried into operation completely wherever practicable, and has had a sensible effect in reducing the cost. These, together with other minor improvements, enabled the iron to be made and delivered f. o. b. in St. John's, for the past nine months, at a cost of 6*l.* 8*s.* per ton, although during seven of these months the ore used has been a mixture of the Martin's Brook and Mountain.

As before stated, the want of a continuous supply of water has had a very injurious effect upon the cost of production, and has several months raised the cost 10*s.* to 12*s.* per ton. Early in 1858 steps were taken to erect the blast engine, so as to obviate any further inconvenience from this source; but, from the expenditure having to be curtailed, this has made but slow progress, nevertheless the foundations of both engine and boilers are nearly completed, as well as the engine-house; a further expenditure of about 400*l.* sterling will complete the erection.

In addition to the above, in 1857 there were erected 10 new dwelling-houses, a shed for storing coal, and a carpenter's shop.

In reference to the improvements which have been suggested for the further reduction of cost—1. A new road to Martin's Brook; at first a cart-way be made, at a cost of 240*l.*, which afterwards may be converted into a tramway when desirable; this would enable us to get the transport of the ore reduced 2*s.* per ton; and, as the road will be in the direction of the woods, it will save something further in transport of charcoal.—2. The completion of the erection of the blast-engine at a cost of 400*l.* sterling; the saving from this source will be direct and indirect, and may be fairly estimated at not less than 5*s.* per ton. It must be also understood that if a second furnace be erected the blowing-engine then becomes absolutely indispensable.—3. A new road to the shipping place, a distance of 5½ miles; the present road is very hilly, and nine miles in length. A cart road will cost, including the value of the land, 1360*l.* sterling, but a part of this sum may, I think, be got from the Provincial Government, as a grant to assist in opening a public road. There is a road already built for 2¼ miles of the distance, which, though not a very good one, will do for some little time, and in the event of any assistance not being obtained from the Legislature, this may be made use of for a time, thus the sum required by the company would be about 600*l.* sterling.—4. The erection of a steam-hammer, or hammer driven by steam-power, with three additional puddling furnaces, costing altogether 1100*l.* sterling. This will enable the company to manufacture about 1500 tons of blooms per annum, at a cost, delivered in Liverpool, of 10*l.* sterling per ton. With the foregoing improvements made, pig-iron can be delivered in Liverpool at 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton sterling.

The foregoing are the improvements that I most strongly recommend being carried into operation first; these can be made with a comparatively small outlay, and will not require any addition to the stock of material to any considerable extent.

In addition to the works already mentioned, the following are recommended for still further reducing the cost of the iron; but as these will require a very much greater outlay, it will probably be found desirable to delay them for a time:—1. Ovens for burning charcoal.—2. The erection of a second blast furnace.—3. The conversion of the proposed road to Martin's Brook into a tramway.—4. The conversion of the proposed road to the shipping place into a tramway.

Should these latter suggestions be carried out, it will enable pig-iron to be delivered in Liverpool at 5*l.* sterling, and blooms af about 9*l.* to 9*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolutions requiring confirmation, which were put *seriatim*, and unanimously confirmed. They were as follows:—

"That the following provisions in lieu of, or in addition to, the regulations of the company contained in their Deed of Settlement, be now made, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57:—1. The directors may attach to 2000 of the original shares in the company, which have not been issued or allotted, a preference or priority in the payment of dividend, at and up to such fixed rate not exceeding — per cent. per annum, as they may, by resolution of a board of directors, determine.—2. Such preference shares shall be entitled to a dividend, in preference and priority to all other shares in the company, up to the rate so fixed, and to participate rateably with the other shares in all further dividend, after the other shares shall have also received a dividend up to the rate so fixed.—3. If the profits of the company in any year shall not be sufficient for the payment on the preference shares up to the rate so fixed, no part of the deficiency shall be paid or made good out of the profits of any subsequent year.—4. The said preference shares shall be apportioned, offered, and issued, in the manner provided by Article 18, as to new or additional shares.—5. In all other respects the provisions of the Deed of Settlement shall apply to the said preference shares in like manner as to the other original shares in the company.—6. Articles 93 and 107 of the Deed of Settlement, and all other provisions therein contained, inconsistent with this resolution, shall be taken to be altered or modified hereby."—"That the rate of dividend payable upon such preference shares shall not exceed 8 per cent."

The CHAIRMAN observed that since last meeting experiments were being conducted at Woolwich, from which satisfactory results were expected. The Government depended very much upon the chemical analysis of the iron, without testing its absolute strength and quality practically.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question from Mr. Horsley, stated that the available assets of the company in process of realisation were very largely in excess of the outstanding liabilities.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, observed that the arbitration, which was being conducted by scientific gentlemen, appointed respectively by Her Majesty's Government and the company, for the purpose of testing the fitness of their iron for the use of Her Majesty's service, was proceeding satisfactorily, and the result would, he believed, be ascertained in a few days, and made known.

In answer to a question as to what steps had been taken for the collection of arrears of call, the SECRETARY stated that final notices had been sent to the shareholders in arrears, and that after the 24th inst. the list, which was happily a small one, would be handed at once to the company's solicitor.

Mr. HORSLEY stated that as he had been appointed by the shareholders to confer with the directors, he had, as far as possible, investigated the affairs of the company, and he must tell them frankly that he considered, with the expenditure proposed by the manager in his report, that this company should not look to the past, and that its future success depended upon the necessary expenditure of the additional capital proposed. It was, therefore, for the shareholders to consider whether this money should be raised, or run the risk of losing the whole of their property. He considered the capabilities of the property, if aided by the necessary capital now required, would enable them to get over existing difficulties, and that within twelve months a very different state of things would be exhibited at the works. The expenditure of the proposed capital would enable them to supply blooms to Sheffield, where there was a never-failing market at remunerative prices. Therefore, what was absolutely required was energetic action on the part of the directors, supported by the shareholders; and he hoped the shareholders would come forward and take up the preference stock, as from that proceeding all would receive a like benefit. He merely trusted that the proposed plan would meet with general concurrence, for as far as he could see there was a certainty of the proposed outlay being reproductive. He believed if this course were adopted that this company would be one of the best paying concerns in London. His assistance had been asked upon the direction, which he would be happy to give if shareholders would consent to pay their directors for the time which must necessarily be devoted to the services of the company. If this course were adopted, a most eminent mechanical engineer, a thoroughly practical man, and a co-director with himself in another very large undertaking, would, he had no doubt, be induced to join the directory.

Dr. BEATTIE declared that up to the present time the directors had performed the onerous duties pertaining to their office as assiduously as if they had been handsomely paid.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that there ought to be no objection to pay gentlemen for their services, which had hitherto been gratuitously given.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING IN TURKEY.—On the Turkish continent, we find Messrs. Leahy and Grace working, with great success, the mines of the Pelion range, under a firman conceding the minerals of all Tricala and Joanina for 21 years, terminating in 1887, for an annual payment of 600*l.* They have completed extensive works on the eastern slopes of Pelion, at an expenditure of more than 40,000*l.*, and are now actively and profitably engaged in dressing and smelting the rich ores of galena, yielding considerable quantities of silver and gold. The foremen are all foreigners, chiefly Englishmen, and receive from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per week. Four hundred men and boys are employed at the Pelion Works, and 20 tons of mixed metal are run every week, every ton of lead yielding from 60 to 160 ozs. of silver and gold, the value of the gold being estimated as equal to that of the silver with which it is combined. The liberality of the Ottoman Government in this matter has not been confined to the terms of the concession; the works being, from their contiguity to the sea, exposed to the attacks of pirates, in consequence of the proximity of some of the Greek islands, a police force was formed specially for their protection, and this has lately been increased from 25 to 50 men.—*Liverpool Albion.*

ATTEMPT TO SACRIFICE LIFE BY CUTTING A PIT ROPE.—A diabolical attempt to cut a pit rope was made a few days ago at the pit of Francis Upton, called the "Workman's Pit," at Coalpit Bank, and the dreadful consequences of which were prevented under rather singular circumstances. Enoch Upton, a son of the chartermaster, when about to descend the pit in the morning, advised the colliers to examine the pit rope, as he had dreamed that it was cut. On examination this was found to be the case, the rope being nearly severed just below the pully. No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrator of this fiendish act. A few years ago a similar atrocious offence was committed at Ketley, when unfortunately there was no "dreamer" present, and the lives of several poor colliers were sacrificed, and the cowardly offenders never discovered. —*Shrewsbury Journal.*

DIED,—At Carmarthen, on Tuesday, Mr. Thos. Williams, late purser of the Vale of Towy Mine.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

Mining in the MACHYNLLETH DISTRICT is now looking excellent.—The DYLIFE MINES are producing great quantities of lead and copper, and will undoubtedly pay a great percentage on the purchase money, particularly so now that the workings are being carried on with practical energy.——DYFNGWN is a good mine.——CWM WAUTER: This most promising mineral property is now being worked under the management of Capt. Paull, of the Goginan Mines, for Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. The Dylife and Dyfngwn lodes traverse the sett, and from the favourable indications that they present at present in the shallow workings there is every probability of rich courses of lead in depth. This mine is bounded on the north by the Glaslyn Mine, which is at present unproductive, but is without doubt a very promising mineral property. A move in the right direction will, I feel confident, turn the scale in favour of the shareholders.——RHOSWYDOL AND RACHEIDDON: These mines look well under the 70. A steam-engine is to be erected forthwith; a great part of the machinery being on the mine, and as soon as the lode is intersected west of the cross-course, there is every probability of good dividends.——CAYLAN MINES, adjoining Rhoswydol, are producing some good lead—in fact, they are now paying 25 per cent. profit.——TYSAFF LLANERCHR-AUR: This splendid mineral property is being worked now with some degree of spirit, and the mine is paying 100 per. cent. on the outlay.—Several new mines will, it is expected, be set to work in this district, and there is every appearance of their turning out well.—AN OLD MINER.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The call made at the last meeting has been readily responded to by the shareholders at home and abroad, showing that considerable confidence is placed in the mines and their management, there being few defaulters, and even these will, no doubt, have paid up before the next meeting. The development of the mines is progressing very satisfactorily, particularly in the 100 (Wheal Metal), where the lode is very promising, indicating increased returns. The 248, at Borlase's shaft east, is also considerably improved.

FROM ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED a box of specimens has this week been received, which clearly indicate that the lode is improving in depth; the part of the lode now being broken is all stamps work. The mines are in a good district, and the lode now worked is in virgin ground, so that fair profits are anticipated.

NORTH GREAT WORK MINE is situate in the parishes of Breage and Germoe, Cornwall, a district which has proved very rich for tin. It is bounded south and east by the celebrated Great Work and Godolphin Mines, both of which have returned immense profits to the shareholders from a very small outlay. This sett contains the lodes of the latter, which are parallel to those of Great Work; several well-defined lodes traverse the sett, but what is deemed most favourable is their contact with a cross-lode that extends north to south. The sett is very extensive, being about one mile in length on the course of the lodes, and exceeding half a mile in width. There are two adits already driven for a great number of fathoms, the clearing of which could be done at a very trifling expense, when they would be able to commence at once raising tin from the lodes already discovered. The mine has been very favourably reported on by Captains Joseph Vivian and James Pope. At a meeting of shareholders, held at Mr. Thomas's, Dale-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday, a local agent and secretary were regularly appointed, and the mine is now in full course of working. The shares are chiefly held in Liverpool and Manchester.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—At Kelly Hall, in the adit level 10 fms. below surface, a fine course of ore has been passed through; 20 fms. below surface it has proved equally rich, and in the 30 fm. level below surface it has greatly increased in value. This mine, which is a continuation of the famous Devon Consols principal lode, is expected to occupy a favourable position during the present year. The ore from the levels indicated assays 12½ per cent., and the western part of the mine is proved capable of producing supplies of ore.

GREAT CARADON.—The work at this mine is now being carried forward vigorously, and with every prospect of success.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—This mine is adjoining the South Caradon, well known by its productiveness and dividends for so many years. South Caradon Wheal Hooper is supposed to have some of the same lodes. A 40-in. engine is erected, and the mine cleared to the bottom level. In the 54 fm. level they have broke some fine stones of ore; the lode is in killas, which will form a junction with another lode a few fathoms deeper, and soon be seen in granite, where, the general opinion is, it will be found equally as productive as its neighbour.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—The following remarks are extracted from the reports of three first-class captains, who have surveyed the mine within the last month, and the report of the agent, which appear in another column, fully bear out our former opinion—that the mine is a good one:—Nearly all the present workings are on the south lode, which crosses the engine-shaft 6 fms. from surface. This lode, which was very promising in the back, did not yield much ore until it was opened on below the 30, where there are two runs of ore ground. The first is met with 30 fms. west of the engine-shaft. In the 40 it is not very rich, but is being worked at 10*s.* tribute; in the 50 it continues westward for a length of 30 fms., worth 2 tons per fm., 9*l.* per ton. The lode in the back produces 1½ to 2 tons per fm., worth 9*l.* per ton; the lode in the bottom of this level may be valued at 3 tons per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The end, 25 fms. beyond this ore ground, is now worth 16*l.* per fm., and improving fast, now getting under another run of ore ground seen in the level above, the top of which ore appears to be just under the 30, and in the 40 extends 25 fms. east of Treveiyan's shaft, and west to the end—a length of 68 fms., standing in the back from 6 to 10 fms. high, producing on an average 20*l.* per fm. (These stopes or pitches are now worth 30*l.* per fm. See report.) The lode in the end of this level continues very good, and each of the winzes in the bottom of this (the 40) are yielding 2 tons per fm., worth 10*l.* per fm. These runs of ore ground will soon be reached in the 60. The cost for stoping the backs is 30*s.* per fm., or 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.*; the tribute pitches (nine) average 7*s.* in 1*l.*, and the cost of driving the various levels with six men, average about 50*s.* per fm. The entire monthly cost, including lords' dues, is about 450*l.*, and the last sale, on Dec. 9, realised 1658*l.*; the next, on Feb. 10, it is expected will reach the enormous sum of 2200*l.*; and according to the opinion of Captain Pope, of Wheal Basset (see Mr. Murchinson's Review), the samplings are likely to increase very materially.

CRELAKE.—From the appearance of the lode in the levels west a considerable change for the better is anticipated. They expect shortly to cut the lode in the adit east of the lead lode. The lead lode in the end is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; and in one place it is worth full 5 tons of ore per fm.; in driving 4 fathoms of the level 6 tons of lead have been raised. The lode in the bottom of the level (from which they are now raising ore) will, in course of driving into the hill, give good backs; they have proved the lode by sholing for 40 fms., it varying in size from 8 to 9 feet wide.

LADY ELIZA.—The valuable suggestions contained in Mr. Francis's report of last month to the directors of this mine are likely to end in good discoveries.

KELLY BRAY.—The sale of copper ore (158 tons) on Thursday last, with carriage, will be about 750*l.*, and leave a profit for the month of 200*l.* The stopes in the back of the 75 fm. level are worth from 12*l.* to 14*l.* per fathom. The 45 east is worth 14*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. The 45 end is worth from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per fathom. Watson's engine-shaft is now down to the 60 fathom level. The 40 fm. level east is producing large and rich stones of yellow copper ore.

BRYNTAIL MINE.—The arrangements being made in this mine for the more economical conveyance of the ore to the crusher, and the improved mode of dressing their ores, has created a great deal of attraction in the neighbourhood. I hear, upon good authority, that in a few days the tramroad, nearly half a mile in length, will be opened, and I have no doubt but that a large concourse of mine agents and owners of mineral property will attend to witness the machinery put in motion.

SOUTH PHŒNIX.—We understand the appearances at this mine are very favourable, and have recently very much improved. Capt. James Barkell's report, as made to a meeting of the company on Monday, will be found among our mining reports. An interesting period is near at hand in South Phœnix. The engine-shaft is down to within 4 or 5 fms. of the same depth as where the adjoining Phœnix Mine first became rich. The productive lode of that mine is precisely of the same character and nature as the lodes in South Phœnix, producing large rich stones of copper ore in the upper levels before the main body of ore is reached. The same cross-courses affect the lodes in Phœnix and South Phœnix, running as they do from one mine into the other. Greenhill's lode in South Phœnix will be intersected in driving about 4 fms. more, 16 fms. deeper than where it was last seen and driven on in the level above; it is there from 8 to 10 ft. wide, of the most promising description, producing very rich stones of crystallised red oxide of copper, containing 75 per cent. of metal, with rich grey and yellow ore intermixed. The engine-shaft is being sunk in South Phœnix with all dispatch; it is now down about 9 fms. towards the next level, and in sinking it a few fathoms more the Greenhill's lode is expected to come into the shaft. The great Trelawny lode, Grace Dieu lode, Wheal Jenkin lode, and other lodes in the sett, are not far away, all extensively worked on, and very productive for tin in the backs, as was the Phœnix lode, but producing copper ore in depth. From the present very congenial nature of the ground in the South Phœnix engine-shaft, containing as it does peach, mixed with granite, and strings and branches of rich copper ore passing through it, similar strings and branches of ore being found in the cross-cut now progressing towards Greenhill's lode, which it is likely will soon form a junction with the great Trelawny lode. There is every prospect that a large body of very valuable copper ore will be soon met with and opened up in South Phœnix Mine.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—There has been an enquiry for these shares in the locality, probably arising from the importance attached to the approximation of the cross-cut to intersect the Highbury lode, which has proved so productive in the neighbouring mines. In driving the 60 east they have gone over a course of ore of very good quality for 12 fathoms in length, varying from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom; the bottom of the level being far better.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—The 48, driving east, has improved, and is now worth more than 20*l.* per fm.; the lode is looking well for further improvement. The course of ore goes down in the 36 is looked for daily. They will get good returns from the stope set in the winze below the 36. The eastern cross-course, which is now reported so rich for lead in Crelake, goes through the entire length of this sett, which can be opened about 30 fathoms from surface; indeed, one of the levels is already up to the cross-course.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—These tin mines, situate on the eastern extremity of Great Wheal Vor, embracing all their lodes for upwards of a mile in length, have for several weeks been progressing most favourably, and on Friday last sold their first parcel of tin to Messrs. Thomas Bolitho and Sons, Chyandour, consisting of 5 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of black tin, at 74*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, netting 442*l.* 1*s.*, to be followed shortly by a similar quantity, but of better quality. A new steam-engine has lately been erected on Wheal Bramble lode in the centre of the sett, and which will in a little time be applied to the drainage of four other parallel lodes of great promise, two on either side. The engine-shaft on Bramble lode has been sunk from surface since Aug. 15 last 33 fms., being 7 fms. below the 10 fm. level, on the course of the lode—the lode in the shaft continuing remarkably productive of tin at such a trifling depth, having been found for the last 7 fms. sinking, reckoning the length of the shaft, worth upwards of 40*l.* per fm., and the bottom of the shaft is rather better than otherwise. The 10 fm. level, both east and west, are also turning out uncommonly well. It is calculated that the engine-shaft will reach the 20 fm. level by the last week in February, when stoping east and west on the tin course will commence without delay, and from the discoveries of tin already made, and daily accumulating, it is rendered certain that large quantities of tin will soon be ready for the smelting-house, and that parcels may be disposed of monthly or bi-monthly, as may be deemed most expedient. It is hoped that the engine-shaft will be sunk to a 30 fm. level before midsummer, when cross-cuts will directly be made, to intersect three of the four side lodes referred to. A considerable improvement in the last week was announced in the 45 fm. level, on the great north goosan lode, a lode of great promise and enormous width, so that it is confidently believed these new mines will ere long make amends for the falling off of their neighbour, and that they will commence paying a long series of dividends within a few months, which it may be hoped will impart fresh energy to mining enterprise in Cornwall. It may be well to

observe here that an impression has obtained in London and other populous cities and towns that Cornishmen keep all the good things to themselves; an unprejudiced mind would find on enquiry that it is not so. In the present instance, with a few exceptions, we believe the shares are firmly held by gentlemen in London and Lancashire.

THISTLEMORE MINE is looking well for a good and lasting property. The lode has been sunk on for about 15 fms. deep in the shaft, composed of the richest gossan, prian, and stones of lead. The lode will be seen in a short time in the 30 fm. level, where good results may be expected.

NORTH DOWNS.—I have, for your information, made the enquiry, and cannot see any cause for the rise in the shares, as the mine generally is looking very poor. The 66 tons which will be sold on Jan. 29 is a portion of tributers' ore raised from the back of the 30. They were fortunate enough to make a discovery of a floor of ore, from whence about 36 tons were returned, but I am sorry to state that the pitch is now worked out. The adventurers' ores for the two months were not more than 9 to 10 tons, but hope there will be an improved parcel next sampling, which I very much doubt.

SOUTH WHEAL RUSSELL.—They have discontinued working here for some time past, but no steps have been taken to sell the mine and machinery. There is now lying on the mine property of the shareholders to the value of some hundreds, which must be daily decreasing in value. The shareholders ought for their own sakes to call a meeting, and cause the same to be realised, as their agent seems entirely to have forgotten their existence.

SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED.—This young mine, situate in the parish of Gwennap, and adjoining the celebrated United Mines and Wheal Clifford, seems to be progressing fast, with the engine-house towards completion, and the engineers (Messrs. Hocking and Loam) are preparing to get in the engine, which we hear is a 56-inch cylinder, and they calculate to have it at work some time in the beginning of March. From the locality of this mine, and possessing the same characteristics as the adjoining mines, it is expected to become a great favourite the coming summer.

EAST WHEAL ARTHUR.—It was with considerable surprise that a few days since I found the whole of the machinery, including the new water-wheel, on this mine, standing to waste; rods and pulleys scattered all over the ground, and no sign of workman or agent. Being a shareholder, and not knowing if any one has charge of our property, I think that some steps should be taken to realise the value of the machinery, worth several hundreds of pounds, and divide the proceeds.

The GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND have just received Prof. Apjohn's report of his analysis of zinc ore from their mines. He says that even to the naked eye it was obvious that the specimens were composed of two distinct things—a loose pulverulent oxide of iron, and intermixed with this numerous tufts of minute prismatic crystals. As these could not be completely separated by mechanical means, the analysis of the mixture was effected. Dried at 212° it gave off 5·23 per cent. of water, and the dried residuum gave—Water, 8·80; silex, 21·30; oxide of zinc, 54; peroxide of iron, with trace of manganese, 15·30; sulphuret of lead, ·60=100. From the gelatinisation of the silex in the course of the analysis it was clearly in combination with the oxide of zinc. He concludes that the substance is a mechanical mixture of about 75 per cent. of electric calamine, and 25 of the hydrated peroxide of iron. The amount of galena was very small, and although several careful experiments were made to detect the presence of silver, not a trace could be found; but is is highly important to know that the ore contains 75 per cent. of calamine, which is capable of yielding about 43 parts of metallic zinc.

LADY BERTHA.—Who is right? On Dec. 22, Captain Metherell, the agent of the mine, reported that "in the 41, east and west, the lode, or part of it which we are carrying, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., and still promising an improvement." On the same day he said "Carter's winze, which is now down nearly 8 fms., will produce 12 tons of ore per fm., and no appearance of any change." On Dec. 29 he reported that "the 41, east and west, still maintains its size, character, and about the same value: the eastern end is worth 1½ ton, and the western end 2½ tons per fm." He also says, "Carter's winze, in the bottom of the 20, is improved since I last wrote, and is now worth 12 tons per fm." (the same, however, as he stated in the report of the previous week). The sampling on the 31st, two days after, was to be full 110 tons. On Jan. 5 the 41 west was reported to be not so good, "now worth full 1½ ton per fm.," and the 41 east was "saving work:" he added "we are dressing the work from these ends, which is turning out very well." Also, "No lode has been taken down in Carter's winze, but in cutting into the wall in the bottom it looks splendid; this winze is now down 9 fms." The ore sampled was stated to be 103 tons. In Mr. Murchison's Review a special report, by Capt. T. Richards, dated Jan. 7, is given, in which he says "The 41 has been driven east and west altogether about 3½ fms.; the lode here is large and strong, containing quartz, capel, mundic, and copper ore, but not in sufficient quantities, so far as yet laid open, to pay for either driving the level or stoping the backs." Again, this special report says, "There is a winze (Carter's) now sinking in the bottom of this level (the 20), to within about 20 fms. of the western boundary, down about 9½ fms.; this winze has been more or less productive throughout. The first 8 fms. may be estimated as worth, for the length of winze (from 9 to 10 ft.) 5 tons of ore per fm.; in the latter 1½ fm. the winze is lengthened to 14 ft., and will now yield for that length about 14 tons per fm." This report concludes thus—"As I have before stated, the bunches of ore are short, and, from present appearances, it is doubtful if the mine will continue productive, so as to become remunerative in depth." In Captain Metherell's report received at the office this week he says "Carter's winze is now down 9 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the bottom will average about 1½ ft. wide, and worth for the length (9 ft.) full 5 tons per fathom." Now I would ask what is a fathom? I have always understood it was 6 ft., and if the lode is worth what is stated for the length of the winze, which is stated by Capt. Richards to be now 14 ft., and by the agent 9 ft., it cannot be worth the same for 6 ft. According to Capt. Richards it is worth 5 tons for 9 ft., or 3 tons per fm. for the first 8 fms., or in other words, at the price of the ore, 12*l.* per fm. The last 1½ fm. is valued at 14 tons for 14 ft., that is 6 tons per fm., or 24*l.* per fm. The agent, however, says this week it is again worth 5 tons for 9 feet, which would be 12*l.* per fm. I would again ask who is right? and what is really the length of the winze.—X.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for Nov.:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Raipas .....Tons	34	6	2·04
Old Mine	120	4½	5·40
United Mines	17	5	·85
Michell's	15	4	·60
Thomas's lode	5	6	·30
Quænvig lodes	12	5	·60
Quænangen	34	12	4·08
Total .....Tons	237		13·87

Nov. 16 *to Dec.* 10.—Raipas: In the stope above the 10 the lode has not altered much, the ore is of good quality, but finely disseminated in the clay-slate, so much so that we cannot by cobbing bring it up to the usual standard. The lode in the stope near Monk's shaft is tolerably large, but dredgy, consisting of highly crystalline limestone, with small spots and veins of yellow and purple ore interspersed.—Old Mine: No. 1 stopes continue very productive, but the darkness and stormy weather which has recently prevailed make it difficult to dress the large bulk of orey stuff brought to surface. The lode has been divided by a stratum of greenstone, and we are now in the roofs raising good work from above what we formerly considered the hanging wall; the upper branch of the vein being quite as rich or nearly as large as that already excavated. We are making a new opening from the adit level into these stopes, and will then erect a four-inch pump, and if there be room enough a small horse-whim, which will raise the water and work much more cheaply and expeditiously than the kibbles hitherto employed. In No. 1 winze, below the stopes, the lode has recovered from its partial deterioration, it is about 5 feet wide, of quartz and calcspar, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. In Bergmeister's winze or driving (the lode being here horizontal) there are good spots of ore, though not yet quite enough to pay for stoping: the lode is chiefly of quartz, very vughy, and consequently difficult to work. In No. 3 winze the slide continues very flat, and we are induced to think that the lode here has been subjected to a much more compound fracture than further north, as we meet with cross heads and disorders unobserved before. We have, however, still been able to follow the main slide, which must lead to the lode, and is generally easily traced by a flookan 1 to 4 inches thick. In the shallow adit crosscut we have just cut into the west lode. The cross-course on which we are driving west having heaved the lode east, we only reached the northern part, which has a very promising appearance, containing with much mundic some good stones of ore, and well worth a trial, though the lode is likely to be more valuable south from the cross-course, and we will continue the cross-cut till we reach it; the heave will probably not exceed 3 fms.—United Mines and Michell's: Some of the pitches above the 40, on Woodfall's lode, are turning out good work. A party of tributers in Michell's have lately discovered some rich ore in one of the small lodes so numerous there.—Thomas and Quænvig: Their shallow depth and somewhat greater distance from the miners' houses make these workings inconvenient at present, on account of the darkness and the inclemency of the weather, but no deterioration of the lodes has taken place, and the produce will be greater when daylight returns.—Quænangen: In the stope below the 10 the lode is gradually recovering its former value, though a large portion of the mass of greenstone dividing the lode has still to be taken away; it is worth at present about 3 tons of ore per fm. The winze west from the stope has been suspended for the present, as the influx of water increased, and the drawing of it impeded operations in the stope. In the 15 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of reddish quartz, and produces 2 tons of ore per fm. In the cross-cut from E lode southwards we have intersected a small lode running parallel to lode E, and containing purple ore, of which we have raised 2 tons, containing 40 per cent. copper. Its size appears to be somewhat irregular, but we hope that the superior quality of the ore will give to this discovery a permanent importance. The cross-cut towards E lode continues in hard ground, set at $43 per fm. Another tribute pitch has been set on E lode. Twelve men are now tributing, and making fair wages, at $12 per ton of 8 per cent ore.—P. WILSON.

THE VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY OF PIEDMONT.—Miggiandone, Jan. 13: We have discovered through the cross-cut in the lower level, which is being driven to intersect the lode, a most kindly branch of copper ore, about 6 in. wide, and worth 1½ ton of good yellow ore per fathom. The main part of the lode is yet before us, and we fully expect to cut it rich. This discovery is certainly a good indication for it. In the bottom of the winze of the main level we have a lode worth from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.

LINARES MINING COMPANY.—Jan. 11: Pozo Ancho Mine: South Lode—West Engine-Shaft: The 85, west of cross-cut, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode compact, composed of quartz and lead ore. The lode in the 75, west of cross-course, is small at present but of a very promising character. The 45, west of Warne's engine-shaft, is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode is composed of quartz and lead ore. The lode in the 31, west of Cecilio's winze, is small, but still of a very promising appearance, impregnated with lead ore. The 55, west of Warne's engine-shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. This north part of the lode is of a very promising appearance, composed of quartz and lead ore. The 55, east of ditto, is worth 1¾ ton per fm. This is a compact lode, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore.—East of Engine-Shaft: The 85, east of Queva's winze, is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode is large, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, and of a very promising character. The lode in the 75, east of Guillermo's winze, is composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, and lead ore, but not sufficient of the latter for valuation. The 65, east of Don Juan's winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is regular, composed of quartz and lead ore: we expect a great improvement here shortly.—North Lode: The 65, east of Luis's winze, is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode is composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The 55, east of Basto's cross-cut, is worth 2 tons per fm.: the lode is very large, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The 55, east of Gamez winze, is worth 3 tons per fm.; this winze is now communicated with Basto's winze. The 55, west of ditto, is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode is regular, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore.—Field's Lode: The lode in the 45, east of Enrique's winze, is regular, composed of gossan and quartz, and impregnated with lead ore, but not sufficient for valuation. The 20, east of Field's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is composed of gossan, quartz, and lead ore. The 45, east of Antonio's cross-cut, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is composed of gossan, quartz, and lead ore, inclining very flat towards the north lode.—Shafts and Winzes: Field's shaft is worth ¼ ton per fm.; the lode is regular, composed of quartz, gossan, and lead ore.—San Jose shaft is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode is very large, composed of gossan, quartz, and lead ore. The lode in Juan's winze is regular, composed of spar, and impregnated with lead ore, but not to value. Ybrose winze is worth 1¾ ton per fm.; the lode is very large, and of a very promising character. Carasco's winze is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is composed of spar and lead ore. Linares winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; this winze is down to its required depth. The lode in Castano's winze is regular, and of a promising character, but unproductive at present. Malaga winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is very large and promising. Our two Englishmen and four Spaniards have commenced sinking the Pozo Ancho engine-shaft to-day.

FORTUNA MINING COMPANY.—Jan. 11: Canada Incosa: West of the Engine-shaft: The lode in the 6th level, east of Addis's shaft, continues divided into two branches, the north of which is worth ⅛ ton per fathom. The lode in the 5th level, east of La Gloria winze, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, decomposed granite, and a little prian. There is lead ore disseminated through the lode, but not sufficient for valuation. The lode in the 5th level, west of Buen Provecho, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. In the 3d level, west of Romero's cross-cut, there is nothing new to notice.—East of the Engine-shaft: The lode in the 4th level, east of Garcia's winze, is 1½ ft. wide, of a very promising character, and worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The 3d level, east of Tomas' winze, is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode continues large, and the ground very wet. El Clavel winze is worth 1¼ ton per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and more compact and regular than for some time past. O'Shea's winze is suspended for the present on account of the quickness of the water; and it will be resumed on the 5th level, west of Buen Provecho, being communicated to old workings. Henderson's shaft is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and lead ore. Lowndes' shaft is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode is rather small at present.—Los Salidos: The 4th level, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is worth 3 tons per fathom; the lode is kindly, composed of gossan, quartz, and lead ore. The 4th level, east of ditto, is worth ⅛ ton per fathom; the lode is small at present. The 3d level, east of Martine's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and of a promising character. The lode in the 3d level, west of Alvinez winze, carries a little ore, but not enough for valuation. The 3d level, east of Barrionuevo's winze, is worth ¼ ton per fathom; the lode is small at present. San Esteban winze, sinking below the 2d level, is suspended. Morris's engine-shaft, sinking below the 3d level, is completed to the 4th level. The lode in Cologan's engine-shaft is still standing to the north of the shaft. The surface operations are proceeding with regularity, and I hope soon to have to report to you that we have commenced unwalling San Pablo's shaft.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Guanaxuato, Dec. 13: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The state of this mine is so similar to that I described on the 27th ult. that I have little to add, except that all goes on favourably. Communication has been effected between the new portion of the shaft and the lowest level, that of Santa Victoria. Some accumulation of tepetate (rubbish) is in course of removal; the pozo of Dolores will then be freed from the water, from which it has not been drained during the deepening of the shaft. By the end of the month, in all probability, this will have been effected, and extraction of ore resumed from this pozo and from some other works. A plan of the whole shall then be sent, and a more detailed explanation given. The buscone sales still realise very fair sums, double the amount they at first produced. In the last two weeks they have been $3143 and $2791 respectively; the lessened amount of the latter is attributable to a holiday, by which more than one day is usually lost. The extraction by day miners remains about the same, and the works producing it are in the same state. The frente of San Miguel, N.W., a work of speculation about 3 varas wide, and driven by tutwork, is entirely in ore; that of San Gabriel to the S.E. has not changed its character. The haciendas are fully supplied, and have a very sufficient stock of ores on hand. A raspa for gold has just been made at Duran, the result of which is very satisfactory; it gives 85 marcs of plata mista, each marc containing 6 dwts. 18 grains of silver, and 2062 grains of gold, a very rich ley, the value is about $5700. The three months' profit on the mine promises to be an improvement on the last. La Trinidad offers nothing new.—Quicksilver: I have been glad to secure 15 quintals from a small quantity just arrived, though at the very high price of $80 per quintal, cash; more will probably arrive ere long, and I trust the price will fall. Stock in use at the haciendas and in store 12,694·15 lbs.

WILDBERG.—Z. Walls, Jan. 15: We have carefully assayed the different parcels for December, and find the 202½ tons dressed and sampled in that month will average 52 8-10 produce per cent. for lead, and 23 8-10 ozs. of silver to the ton; or (say) will produce by assay 108 tons of lead and 2580 ozs. of silver. The middle level, driving east and west from the Erbteilstergang sink, is proceeding well, and the lode in each end is worth 4 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. We have commenced to drive east from the bottom of No. 3 sink to meet the drivage coming west from the north cross-cut; the ground is hard, but the lode is rich, worth 5 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The stopes in back of the middle level, from Nos. 1 and 2 sink, are worth on an average 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per lachter; and the No. 1 sink, going down below the deep adit, is worth 2 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter.—Surface Work: The dressing is going on very well, and we have two parcels of good quality ore ready, which we shall send to the smelting-works this afternoon.

PONGIBAUD MINES.—Capt. Rickards, Jan. 17: Rourc: The stollen or shallow adit level south of Agnes' shaft has not been driven since my last, the men being engaged in undercutting the lode behind the end; they have cut into it about 5 feet; for that width it is composed of quarts mixed with silver-lead ore, and is of a promising character. The deep adit level, south from Agnes', is still opening well; the present end is, for the width (4½ ft.), worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 20, north of Agnes', is not so rich as it has been, now producing for width of level 1 ton of ore per fm. The adit level south of St. Peter's shaft, on St. Mark's lode, is still very kindly, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have begun a winze about 40 metres behind this end, to communicate with the 20 for ventilation; the lode in the winze is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have commenced a level north, on St. Mark's lode, and find it opens well; we estimate the lode, for width (4¼ feet), worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 100 metre level, south of St. Mary's shaft, on the No. 3 lode, has improved since my last, and is now of great promise, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes and tribute pitches in this mine are still yielding well, and giving a full supply of pretty good work for the laveries.—Rosier: I have no change to mention in this mine. We hope to complete St. Joseph's new drawing-shaft to the 45 metre level this month.—Mioche: The 40 north of cross-cut, on No. 2 lode, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 20 metre level west, on Nosky's lode, is producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The adit south of cross-cut is not to value; the same level, north of cross-cut, is opening tribute ground, and looks promising. The stopes are not yielding quite so much ore as they have been, but an increase in the tribute will quite compensate for the falling off in the tutwork.—Barbecot: The 20, on the slide lode, continues to present a kindly appearance; the part of the lode carried in the end is worth ¾ ton of ore per fm. I mentioned in my last having begun a cross-cut to intersect the same lode in the adit; we have already cut it, where it is of great promise, and worth 1 ton of ore per fm. This we consider a pretty good discovery, as it appears to be standing in whole, and can be easily attacked from the old workings, where the backs are pretty high.—Pranal: The sinking of Bontoux's shaft proceeds very satisfactorily—now down about 6 metres below the 70 metre level; the lode in the shaft is soft, and without ore to value, the run of ore we began to sink in having dipped south, so as to go out of shaft about 5 metres under the level. In a rise putting up from the back of the 70, south of Bontoux's shaft, on the Felix lode, we have a kindly lode, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes and tribute pitches are about the same as last reported. We are again struggling through a very severe frost; but our dressing is being pushed on pretty well, with the exception of La Rancoule: there we had an accident last Friday, the frost having so completely enveloped the large water-wheel, and by its unevenness of motion broke the cast-iron shaft that carries the raff-wheel; we have had a new one cast, and hope to be at work again by the middle of the week. All the other machinery is in good working order, and everything is being pushed on with vigour.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.—Alotepeque, Nov. 27: San Pantaleon Mine: In San Vicente level the end east has been driven during the month 4¾ varas, by four men, at $7 per vara; the ground has been somewhat harder than usual; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for silver ore from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom; six men have extended the end west, in same level, 11½ varas, at $6½ per vara; the lode continued poor for some distance, but for the last 4 or 5 varas there has been a rich branch of solid ore, towards the bottom of the level, worth from 15*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom; this level is now extended as far west as the No. 2 cross-course, beyond which the lode has been worked away by the former workers to surface. The winze No. 2, on main lode, sinking from this level to the one below (San Damasio), commenced at the early part of the month, has been sunk by six men 4½ varas; here the lode is 15 in. wide, worth for silver ore from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom, and daily improving. A new stope, called Perez, has also been commenced in back of this level by two men and a boy; it is situated about 35 varas east from No. 2 cross-course, and is 13 varas in length; the lode at this point is 1 ft. wide, worth for silver ore from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. In San Damasio level the lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, which has been worked by two men and two boys, is worth 25*l.* per fathom for silver ore. In No. 2 stope, in back of same level, the lode still maintains its richness, at present worth for silver ore 150*l.* per fathom, wrought by three men and three boys. The lode in No. 3 stope, adjoining No. 2, and in back of same, has greatly improved during the month, and is now worth for silver ore 100*l.* per fathom. These three last-mentioned stopes extend east 45 varas from No. 2 cross-course. In Dolores 5½ varas have been driven in the cross-cut south in this level by six men, 3 varas, at $14, and 2½ varas at $22 per vara. There is still a large stream of water issuing from the end, but the lode has not yet been met with: the ground continues very hard. Sosa's stope, in back of this level (Dolores), has been worked by two men and two boys; the lode here is 15 in. wide, worth for silver ore from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom. In Treguero's stope, in back of same level, and adjoining the before-mentioned stope, the lode is 18 in. wide, and has improved during the month, now worth for silver ore from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom. In San Alfonso deep adit level 12 varas have been driven east by six men, at $7 per vara; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, and has produced during the month some good specimens of silver ore. During the four weeks ending on the 27th of November, 24 tons 16 cwts., worth 82*l.* 10s. per ton; 7 tons 19 cwts., worth 52*l.* 10s. per ton; and 23 tons 2 cwts., worth 29*l.* per ton for silver, were broken and returned, which show the total value of the ore returns from San Pantaleon Mine, for that time, to be upwards of 3000*l.* Since last month 219 bags of rich silver ore have been dispatched to the coast, valued at 1100*l.*, and 109 bags of ore are still in the storehouse, ready to be sent away. These quantities were in addition to 559 bags of silver ore, which were at Belize and Ysabal, and about to be shipped to England.

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.—F. Harrison, C. S. Staig, September 1: Toposi: At this property 12,495 maunds of coal have been raised during the past fortnight, and owing to the Kartick Poojah and Sundays we have only 13 working days. The galleries in this mine are nearly clear of the rubbish of former workings. The quarry on the Dussul side of this property is being rapidly balled out by the contractor, and in a few days he will begin raising coal. The engine works morning and evening, and effectually keeps down the water.—Bassarah: At this place we have raised 6570 maunds of coal during the past 13 working days. The sinking of the new, or No. 7 shaft, has attained the depth of 40 feet, through very hard stone. Nos. 5 and 6 shafts, at Konoostoria, are not working. The traction engine has been well cleaned, and is being put together very fast, so that in the course of ten days it will be ready to run.—Kosta: During the last 13 working days 5316 maunds of coal have been quarried at this place. I have not yet concluded the lease of 25 beegahs, as before reported, but am in a fair way of settling the affair speedily.—Russah: Boring at this place has attained the depth of 50 ft.; up to this depth we have had no indication of soon coming on coal.—Taunksooley: No work in progress here.—Neegeah: This is a new property, which I obtained on pottah for the company. It is situated on the south of the trunk road, which forms its northern boundary, and is coal land, consisting of 150 beegahs. It is distant about six miles from the railway station. The coal found here is of excellent quality.—General Remarks: The work during the last fortnight has not increased, owing to the native poojahs, as also to the cutting of the paddy crops, which have just commenced. Numbers of our coal cutters have been in the fields instead of down in the mines, but this will be over in a few days, and the work will be pushed on with vigour. During the past fortnight 24,381 maunds of coal have been raised from all our collieries, making a total of 39,911 maunds for the month of November. Bricks and tiles are being made at all our collieries for constructing permanent houses for our coal cutters and other workpeople.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Jan. 15: The lode in the 20, at the western engine-shaft, is producing occasional stones of lead ore, and is presenting a more favourable appearance than for some time past. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 is yielding about 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 10 are worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode at the eastern engine-shaft is disordered by a slide, and for the present not producing much lead. The stopes in back of the 10, west of eastern engine-shaft, are worth 9 cwts. of lead per fathom. We sampled, on Wednesday last, a parcel of lead ore, computed 40 tons.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, T. Hosking, Jan. 19: No change to notice in the main lode in the 140 and the 130, east of Davey's engine-shaft, since our last report. The south lode in the 120, driving west of Field's engine-shaft, is worth 40*l.* per fm.; this lode, driving west of the intersection in the 110 is a little improved, now worth 10*l.* per fm. The south branch in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 2½ feet wide, with a very promising appearance, mixed with a little ore throughout: this branch in the 110, east of said shaft, is worth 15*l.* per fm.; this branch driving west of cross-cut in this level is worth 7*l.* per fm.; this branch in the 110, east of the above shaft, is worth 6*l.* per fm. The new north lode in the 100, driving east of the flookan, is 20 in. wide, a promising looking lode, producing stones of ore and blende.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Jan. 18: Cox's engine-shaft is down 11 fms. 2 feet below the 12, in a bed of quarts and capels, containing branches impregnated with copper blende and mundic; the ground is harder, consequently the progress in sinking is slow. The end west on the old caunter at the 12 produces occasional stones of copper and lead ore; in this end we have two lodes, with about 2 ft. horse between them; both are metalliferous, but not as yet of much value. Coombe's lode in the end east, or that part on which we are driving, is 2 ft. wide, with a composition of quartz, prian, flookan, and mundic, with occasional stones of ore; this end is very promising.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, Jan. 13: No. 2 stope is worth 15 cwts. of lead and 6 tons of mundic per fm. No. 3 stope will yield 15 cwts. of copper, 10 cwts. of lead, and 4 tons of mundic per fm.; we expect an improvement in this stope shortly, as the floor of lime-rock, reported on last week, seems to be wearing out. The lode in the south stope is worth 15 cwts. of lead and 5 tons of mundic per fm. The winze upon the east branch of the lode has been sunk 18 in.; the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of lead, copper, and mundic; we cannot put a value upon it until we have seen more of it. The men who were sinking this winze have been removed to sink the bog shaft in the north end, the weather being favourable at present. Should No. 3 stope not improve as we expect, we intend putting the men employed there to sink the winze. Since last report we have put 10 cwts. of No. 1 crop copper and 1 ton of No. 2 crop copper ore to pile, with 9 tons of mundic, and have prepared for the crusher 1¼ ton of lead.

BAMPFYLDE.—C. Hand, Jan. 18: The end R west, in the 40, on Poltimore lode, is now in old workings, the old men having taken away the ore to a greater depth in this part than was anticipated: this end is about 10 fms. east of No. 4 shaft, which is sunk also in old workings to the depth of the 40, and shows the walls of the lode several feet in width, from which very large quantities of splendid ore must have been taken. We are now sinking in the bottom of the 40, and purpose driving west underneath the old workings, and expect to find whole ground 3 or 4 fathoms below, with a continuation of the same lode, and plenty of ore. We have sunk a winze about 7 fms. below the 40, about 90 fms. east of R, and have a very profitable lode east and west; the joints of the syphon are being tightened, and the water from the workings below the 40 will be drawn free of expense through these pipes, and by being simply connected with the main rod of the pumps in engine-shaft, we shall be able to draw the water to a very great depth, probably 10 fms. The stopes in back of the 40 are worked out. The Bampfylde lode has at length been cut in the 60 cross-cut south, and although no ore was expected in this part of the valley, it is yielding ¼ ton of copper per fathom, and looking well. The Poltimore lode, in the 60, is also much improved in appearance, although containing as yet little ore. Tributers are working the old stopes in back of the 30 west, and getting a fair quantity of ore, at 10s. in 1*l.* The output of copper has lately been very small, and will continue so until we get the lode under No. 4 shaft.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Jan. 20: In the middle level we are still driving by the side of the lode, but shall commence to take it down next week. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the shallow adit level is not looking so well as for some time past, it being in a disordered state at present.

BEDFORD UNITED.—T. Phillips, Jan. 18: There is no alteration in any part of the mine worthy of notice since last report.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, Jan. 15: The 22 east is extended 6 fms. 3 ft., having been driven 1 fm. 5 ft. since last report; the lode for nearly the whole drivage has turned out good dressing work, particularly from the bottom of the level, where there is now a good lead lode.

BOILING WELL.—John Delbridge, Jan. 15: The old engine-shaft is sunk 2½ feet below the 70, the lode in the last 9 feet sinking yielding good work for lead and blende, and at present the lode is more promising to improve than otherwise; we purpose sinking 9 feet more, which will be completed in the coming month. Austin's shaft is sunk 7 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 40, the last 3 fathoms sinking has been very hard; sinking 6 feet a month. We hope the ground is improving for the next 2 fathoms. In the 60 west the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding a little lead, but not to value. The 60 rise is holed to the 50; by so doing we have good air for driving west. In the 50, east of King's, the lode is 3 feet wide; tribute ground for blende and lead. In the 40 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead, blende, and copper ore per fathom. In the 30 winze, west of Syrett's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with a good lode of blende, lead, and copper. In the 40, west of the old engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding a little lead, but not to value. Robert's shaft is sunk 7 fms. 5 ft. below the adit in a lode 20 in. to 2½ ft. wide, at times yielding good stones of lead. In the 20 west, on south lode, the lode is yielding stones of copper ore. In the 30 rise, on the engine lode, the lode is yielding some good work for lead. In the 10 west the lode is large, and opening tribute ground. Our tribute in the east part of the mine is looking a little better. We have set ten pitches to-day, at 5s., 7s., 10s., and 12s. in 1*l.* Tributes at 14*l.* per ton for lead, and 15s. and 20s. per ton for blende.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Jan. 20: The north part of the lode in the air-shaft still produces fine stones, and a mixture of lead ore. The rise against the shaft from the 10, on the same part of the lode, has improved; I believe the lode standing south of these operations will afford a good yield of ore. We have now sunk and risen 10 fms. 1 foot; an increase of water from the late heavy rains greatly impeded the sinking this week; I still hope to effect the communication this month. We are still driving the 25 cross-cut in the north part of the lode; I think we have from 6 to 9 feet more to reach the wall. In a few days, if the weather continues fine, we shall complete the tramroad, incline, and alteration of the crusher, &c., when dressing operations will be commenced.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Jan. 17: The lode in the 70 is 3 feet wide, worth for lead ore 5 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the 60 is not looking quite so well, worth 6 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, with a mixture of lead. The stopes are looking just the same as when last reported. I have nothing new to communicate in the old mine; the men are still busily engaged in repairing the shaft.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Jan. 18: The sinking of Thomasine's shaft is being urged on by nine men with all possible vigour. The lode at the shaft is of a very promising appearance, showing occasional spots of grey copper ore.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Jan. 15: The 20 east, on the north part of the lode, is a little improved since my last report, and will yield at present from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of ore per fm. The 20 west is unproductive at present. The 10 east is yielding stones of ore occasionally, but not sufficient to set a value on; set to drive by four men, at 10*l.* 10s. per fm. The 10 west is much the same as for some time past—unsettled and poor. There is no change to notice in the tribute department. I have sent a stone of ore broken from the 20 east, on the north part of the lode, to Aberystwith, which will be forwarded to the office by the first conveyance; the stone will weigh 2 cwts.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Jan. 18: In the tutwork bargains there is nothing new since last reported. The tribute department is looking tolerably well.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, Jan. 15: We met with solid branches of blende in driving the 10 cross-cut: driven since last report 5 ft. 6 in.: total now driven, 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry, Jan. 19: There is no further improvement in the lode in the deep adit end; it is still producing a little ore, but not of much value; the ground in the present end is rather hard and spare for driving, therefore our progress is slow. The stopes south-east of No. 5 winze are a little improved, now worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes north-west of No. 4 winze continue to yield 5 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the middle adit end is about 15 in. wide, and still worth 5 cwts. of good ore per fm. The stopes over this level are producing from 6 to 7 cwts. per fm. The lode in the shallow adit end is 1 ft. wide, poor for lead. The vessel engaged for the lead having got clear of her inward cargo, we have begun to ship it, and will load her with as much as she can take, which the captain says will be 37 tons at least.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Jan. 18: During the last week the 84, west of the western shaft, has been driven 9 ft.; the lode is still of a highly promising character, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and 1 ton of good ore per fm. The 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven 3 ft., and the lode is improved, being composed of capel, quartz, prian, and increased quantities of copper ore. Other operations progress well.

CRAVEN MOOR.—Wm. Barron, Jan. 18: Since my last report we have commenced three new workings in Hardgate end vein. No. 1, Derby shaft, standing. No. 2, Hardgate end vein, 47 fms., opening drift west, continues hard, and is only poor, but there is good ore in the roofs. No. 3, Hardgate end vein, east of the Derby shaft: the roofs in the 47 fm. drift are only poor. No. 4 roofs, at the same place, good ore. No. 5, 56 fm. drift, east of King's sump, good ore in the roofs. No. 6, west of King's sump, and east of Derby shaft: the ground here is hard, with good ore. No. 7, Hardgate end vein, 42 fms. west: we have now 3 ft. of new ground, and there is good ore in the roofs. No. 1, Longthorne's vein: the 42 drift east is poor and hard. No. 2, the same drift west, also continues hard. No. 3, east and west, 42 drift, good ore. No. 4, Longthorne's vein 30 drift, good ore; good ore also in the roofs. No. 1, Woodhouse shaft, is now opened, out, and we have commenced to erect a whimsey.

CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, Jan. 20: In the 10 cross-cut the south part of the lode is intersected and cut through; it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; drivages will now be turned east and west on the course thereof, and it is also intended as soon as the level is sufficiently advanced to rise in the back, there being full 30 fms. of whole ground to the surface.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, Jan. 15: No lode has been taken down in the 70 east since last reported. The lode in the 70 west is still disordered in consequence of a branch, as mentioned in my last report. I think we shall have to drive 2 or 3 fms. more before the lode will again become more regular and compact. A pare of men are now engaged in stoping the back of the level near the winze. The lode in the 60 end east is at present small, and less productive than when last reported on. There is no change of importance in the lode in the 30 east or west since last reported. The stope in the back of the 60 east continues to yield about 7 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The ground in the 20 cross-cut south is at present a little harder for exploring than for some time past. The men will finish their contract of 20 fms. by the end of this month. We are preparing the other cross-cut south at the 30, west of the engine-shaft, which we intend to let at our next setting day. The dressing is progressing, and everything being pushed on fast.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill: We have no change to notice in any of the ends since my last report. The stopes in the back of Bastard's level, and in the back of the midway level, produce 8 and 10 tons of ore per fm.—William and Mary: The stope in the back of the adit level is worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the same level is worth 8 tons per fm.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. V. Williams, W. Goyen, Jan. 20: We are daily expecting to come on the wall of the lode in sinking Allen's engine-shaft; all the water is coming from the north side of the shaft, and very strongly mineralised. The ground is very congenial, and easy for sinking. Before our next report reaches

EAST BASSET.—W. Richards: Not much alteration in the 80 fm. level end since my last. The rise in the back of the 80 is worth 200*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze under the 60 is worth 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm., and the stopes 100*l.* per fm. We sampled, on Tuesday last, 157 tons of copper ore, estimated value 2586*l.*, average price 16*l.* 9*s.* per ton.

EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, J. Tredinnick, Jan. 18: The lode in the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 3 tons of ore to the fathom. In the 100 end east the lode is not so productive as last reported, will produce about 2 tons of ore to the fathom. In the winze sinking under the 100 we have not taken down any lode during the week. We hope to communicate this to the 112 very shortly, which will enable us to stope some of the best of our ore ground. The various stopes in the back of the 100 and 112 are without alteration since our last report. The men will return to Smith's shaft from Pembroke as soon as we can get the necessary pitwork. Pembroke engine will stop to night, the men are working well in getting the materials to surface.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, Jan. 15: Tutwork Setting: The 14 to drive east of the engine-shaft by six men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom—lode 18 in. wide, composed of spar and copper ore; the 14 to drive west of the engine-shaft by six men, at 7*l.* per fathom—lode 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and grey ore; the engine-shaft sinking by twelve men, bargain unexpired.

EAST DAREN.—Jan. 18: In the 92 cross-cut, north of Taylor's shaft, we have still some small branches of lead ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. In the 80 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fm. In the 80, west of winze, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and lead ore, yielding about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.; in the same level, east of winze, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of clay-slate and some branches of lead ore, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is not looking so well for lead ore as when last reported, now yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; the stopes over the back of this level, two in number, are yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 68, 20 fms. west of same, at present the lode is small and unproductive; in the stope from 30 to 40 fms. west of same the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton 12 cwts. per fm.; in the 68 cross-cut, north of Reed's shaft, we have intersected some branches of lead ore, but have not reached the north part of the lode. In the 56, west of same, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, yielding some stones of lead ore, and looking more promising. In the 68, east of winze, 14 fms. west of Reed's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 1 ton per fm. In the 44, west of Reed's shaft, the lode is disordered by broken up ground. The stopes throughout the different levels still continue yielding fair quantities of lead ore. The 44, east of cross-cut, south of Loveden's engine-shaft, is disordered by broken ground, and we have taken the men to cut the ground for a 40-feet wheel-pit. There are no other alterations to notice in any other part of the mine. Our dressing and all other surface operations are progressing favourably.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Jan. 18: There has been no change taken place in the stopes or levels worthy of communication during the past week.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Wm. Hollow, Thos. Uren, Jan. 18: Harvey's shaft is sunk 10 fms. below adit, or old workings. The shaftmen commenced to-day driving a cross-cut south in the bottom of the shaft, to intersect the lode. Poole's shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 10; this shaft will be down to a 20 about the end of this month; the lode here is at present small, on an average 6 in. wide, composed of yellow copper and mundic. The adit end is driving west from Poole's shaft by three men, at 35*s.* per fm.; the lode here is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and peach—of a promising character. We have commenced sinking a winze below adit on the course of the lode, about 20 fathoms east of Poole's shaft; this winze is sinking by two men and one boy, at 40*s.* per fm.: here we have not taken down the lode since we commenced.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Jan. 15: In the 43 cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, the ground is much as last reported. In the 22 east, on the north lode, the lode is about 9 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. We have at this point intersected another caunter branch, from 2 to 3 in. wide, yielding rich arsenical and native silver; this is about 4 fms. east of the former. In the 22 north, on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing spots of copper and silver ores, but not to value In the rise above the 22, on the caunter intersection, the branches are yielding some very good arsenical and a little native silver; also a good branch of copper ore, 6 in. wide. We have no lode as yet in the 6 cross-cut, but expect it shortly.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, Jan. 18: The lode in the 52 south is 3 feet wide, principally fluor-spar and lead, of the latter worth 8 cwts. per fm. In this level north the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of mundic, fluor-spar, and yielding about 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40 south is 3 feet wide, and at present producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level south are at present disordered, being divided by a horse of killas, but which we do not expect will continue.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Jan. 18: The engine-shaft is being sunk 8 fms. 2 ft. below the 30; the ground is just as last reported, spare for sinking. The ground in the end west, on Chennall's lode, is without alteration since my last; lode still split in two branches, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm. No. 3 stope, in the bottom of the 20, on Chennall's lode, is suspended for the present, and the men put to rise in the back of the 30 to communicate to the latter bottom for ventilating the 30 end; the lode in the rise at present is small, producing stones of lead, not enough to value. The stopes in the back of the 20 west, on the north part of Chennall's lode; will produce on the average 10 cwts. of lead per fm. We have not intersected any branch worth notice in the 20 cross-cut south as yet. The 10 end west, on the north part of Chennell's lode, is producing stones of lead and 5 cwts. of jack per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine. We are getting on in the dressing department as fast as the short days will admit. We have 26 tons of best lead put to pile.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 17: If the ground continues in the 88 end as at the present time we may fairly calculate on seeing the north part of the lode in the 88, which we had the ore upon in the 66, provided that the horse is not thicker to cross-cut than in the 66, in three or four weeks from this date.

— J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 20: There is no change to notice in the 88 since last reported; if all goes on well we shall commence cross-cutting north in the 88 some time next week, when in a short time I hope to see the north lode; the rise in the back is up 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.—lode small and poor. Homersham's shaftmen are sinking below the 88; there has been but little done to the sinking this week, the men having been engaged in taking up the water around the shaft. The driving of the cross-cut north at Hitchins's is going on favourably. The 78, east of Homersham's shaft, is driven 7 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.—lode small and poor. The lode in the 66 end is showing indications of improvement. The tribute pitches are without change to notice since last report.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 15: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide—unproductive, but is letting out more water than usual. In the 34 east the lode (horse and branches) is fully 5 feet wide, unproductive; we intend to keep the end on the south part, which we consider to be the main part of the lode. We have about 2 fms. more to make John's shaft complete to the 34. The lode in the 22, east of John's shaft, is 4 feet wide, consisting of jack, mundic, spar, and some saving work for tin and copper ore, producing 1 ton per fm. of the latter; I am almost sure we shall have a good bunch of ore when the 34 is brought up. In the stope east, and adjoining John's shaft, in the bottom of the 22, the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of the 22, east from engine-shaft, and west of Stephen's winze, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 12, east of John's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and saving work for tin. The stope in the back of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 12, driving east from the cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode is small and poor. The adit end east, on the north lode, is poor; the lode is small.

EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Rodda, Jan. 19: We have no alteration from last report worthy of notice, except in the 50, where we have driven a cross-cut west, and intersected a lode about 2 fms. west of the east lode, and are pleased to state it will turn out 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm., and also in the 10 south, where the lode is looking very kindly, and producing 4 cwts. of ore per fm. Some important points of the mine now in operation are looking kindly, and we hope to report more favourably.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, Chas. Merratt, S. Sampson, Jan. 17: We have cut the cross-course in the 260, east of Bottrall's shaft, on Trathan's lode. The lode in the 250 east is 6 ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 240 east is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 240 is 8 ft. wide, and will yield 8 tons of ore per fathom, worth 9*l.* per ton. The lode in the 230 and 180 is still poor. Bottrall's lode, in the 260, is about 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 240 the lode has not been taken down since last reported; the winze sinking in the bottom of this level will yield about 3½ tons of ore per fathom, worth 9*l.* per ton. The lode in the 230 east is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking under the 200, east of Union shaft, will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking under the 180, east of Union shaft, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom, worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in the 170, driving west of Union shaft, is producing saving work. We have holed the piece of ground mentioned in our last report from the 60 to the 120, and have commenced driving two ends in the 80, and hope shortly to drive a level or two more in this high piece of ground. The lode in the 80, driving east of Cock's shaft, on Johns' lode, will yield 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 west will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 60 cross-cut, driving north on cross-course, is spare for driving. The lode in the adit driving west, north of Carrogatt shaft, on Rashleigh's lode, is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the adit, driving west in Foster's Wood, is about 1½ ft. wide, and produces occasionally spots of ore.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Jan. 15: In the 50 fm. level west the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore, and looks promising for improvement. The lode in the 50 east is 4 feet wide, consisting of capel, mundic, and prian, and assumes a more kindly appearance; the ground is also favourable for driving. In the pitch in back of the 36 no lode has been taken down during the past week. In the pitch in the 24 the lode is 7 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes below the 36 continues its usual size—from 7 to 8 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.

GELLIRHEIRON.—R. Northey, Jan. 18: The lode in the 20 is 3 ft. wide, no lead to value. The lode in the 17 east is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead 4 cwts. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 49 is 4 ft. wide, with a mixture of lead. The stopes are yielding about the same quantity of lead as when last reported.

GERNICK.—J. Barratt, Jan. 18: There is no particular change to notice in the operations of this mine for the past week. The 36 end, on Gernick lode, continues just the same as when last reported.

GOGINAN.—Jan. 18: The lode in the 10, driving east of the winze in the bottom of the 60, or deep level, 40 fms. west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 3 feet wide, yielding 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the same level, driving west of winze, is 3 feet wide, but unproductive at present, being still disordered by the slide, and from all appearance this end will improve again shortly, as we have nearly got through the slide; these two points are let to six men, to drive east and west of winze at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm., including drawing water and stuff. The lode in the 10, east of the winze, 70 fms. west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding at present 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the same level, driving west of winze, is 8 ft. wide, and the part we are carrying is yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fm.; at these two points the lode is very hard, and has a very promising appearance—let to nine men, at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm., including drawing water, stuff, &c. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, or deep adit level, 110 fms. west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing at present 7 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; this winze is now sunk to the depth of 5 fms. 2 ft. below the 60—let to six men, at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The tribute pitch in back of the 60, 40 fms. west of Bryn Pica shaft, is yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—let to two men, at 12*l.* per ton. The pitch over same shaft, 50 fms. west, is yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fm.—let to to four men, at 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The pitch over same, 30 fathoms east of Taylor's shaft, on the north lode, is producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm.—let to two men, at 12*l.* per ton. The lode in the tribute pitch, in back of the 90, 15 fms. east of Francis's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of ore per fm.—let to four men, at 8*l.* per ton. The pitch over the 100, 55 fathoms east of Taylor's shaft, on the south part of the lode, is yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—let to four men, at 9*l.* 15*s.* per ton; the pitch over same, 65 fms. east of Taylor's, on the south part of the lode, is yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fm.—let at 9*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The pitch over the 90, 5 fms. west of Gillertson's, is yielding about 8 cwts. of ore per fm.—let to four men, at 11*l.* per ton. The lode in the 100, driving east of Gillertson's shaft, is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, and soft light clay-slate, with small strings of lead ore at times—let to two men and two boys, at 5*l.* per fm. I have also let a pitch in the back of the 30, west of the cross-cut north from the boundary shaft, on the north lode, to four men, at 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton. There is no alteration in the cross-cut south from the boundary shaft in the 50 since my last report; this cross-cut is let to four men, at 8*l.* per ton, including clearing stuff, &c. The dressing, &c., is at present all going on regular. We sampled 25 tons of ore on Tuesday last, and every effort will be made to get another parcel ready as soon as possible.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—S. Gregory, Jan. 19: The new engine lately erected works admirably, and forks the water from the adit level to the bottom of the shaft (20 fathoms), containing about 1000 hogsheads, in about 12 hours. The sinking of the shaft is now being proceeded with, and the lode is expected to be intersected in a fathom or two, when levels will be driven east and west on the course of the lode. The sinking will then be gone on with to intersect the north lode, which is expected to come through the shaft in about 10 fathoms under the 40. Several influential gentlemen, large shareholders, and practical miners connected with the principal dividend-paying mines in the immediate district, have lately visited the property, and were highly pleased with its prospects.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—George Rickard, Jan. 19: In the 87 west the lode has been cut into about 2 feet; so far as seen it is composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and copper ore; it is a very promising lode, and appears to be in an improving state. The end has been driven through a cross-course, but at present it is not certain whether the whole of the cross-course has been intersected or not. There is no important change in the ground in the 107 west. In the 107 east the lode is strong, and spotted with ore.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Jan. 19: The lode in the 70, west of Lyle's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 70, west of new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. Other parts much the same as last reported.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo. Jan. 20: We have two very beautiful ends in the 70, quite a change for the better.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, Wm. Bugelhole, Jan. 15: Very little has been done in taking down the lode at Copper-house shaft since last report, in consequence of the men having the north side of it to secure; the lode is still very large, and worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 190 west is 5 feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in this level east is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; the water from this end has increased, which indicates a change in the lode. No lode has been taken down in the winze immediately over since our last. The south part of the lode in the 180 west is worth 6*l.* per fm. No change in our upper levels to notice.

— M. W. Michell, Wm. Bugelhole, Wm. Arthur, Jan. 19: I beg to inform you that since our last general meeting Copper-house shaft has been sunk 4½ fms., making good the engine-shaft to the 200 fm. level. We have yet a little more ground to take down to make the whim-shaft complete; the lode as far as we have stripped down is 8 feet wide, worth for the whole length (12 ft.) from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. In consequence of our having some heavy ground on the north side of the shaft to secure, we have not made that progress we should in getting our skip-road to the 200 fm. level; we calculate (with good speed) to complete it in about three weeks. The 190 fm. level has been driven west of the above shaft 21 fms., opening moderate tribute ground for the whole length; the lode is of a beautiful character, consisting of a great quantity of fluor-spar and peach, and carrying a good branch of yellow ore on the south side; the present end is worth 12*l.* per fm. A rise has been communicated from the back of this level with the 180, which is a great benefit to both levels for the circulation of air. The 190 fm. level has been driven east 12½ fms., 2½ fms. of which are worth 9*l.* per fm.; the present end is poor, but letting out more water; we passed through some good shoots of ore in the level above to the east, which we expect to meet with in this level shortly. A winze is sinking below the 180 just over this end, which is producing about 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 180 has been driven west 6 fms.; finding the lode small and poor, we cross-cut north through the elvans 5 fms., but no part of any lode has yet been met with, The 170 has been driven west 14½ fms.; the lode has been poor for the whole length; looking at the shoot of ore in the level above, we fully expected an improvement in this level ere this; it is more than probable it has dipped west faster than we expected. The 160 has been driven west 4½ fms., which has produced a little lead and copper ores. Seeing such a strong and well-defined lode at Copper-house shaft, we would recommend the sinking of it below the 200 fm. level as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. Our tribute department is still producing a fair quantity of copper ore. We commenced a new shaft on Wheal Mason adit, but are compelled to suspend its sinking until the surface water falls off.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, Jan. 15: The lode in Harvey's engine-shaft is evidently changing for the better, and producing some good work for tin. The lode in Fielding's shaft is worth 10*l.* per fathom. Here there has not been much sunk this week, the men having been engaged about penthouse. Offord's shaft is communicated to the 100. In the 100 east the lode is opening, and contains a little more copper, worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise above the 100, west of Fielding's, is large and orey, with an increase of water. In the 90 east the lode is 5½ ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. This is a most promising point, as the ore ground in the 80 is extended 40 fathoms beyond this end eastward. The 50 west is a little better for driving, and presents an appearance highly promising for ore. Here the water has begun to abate, being doubtless drawn off by the new engine. At the western mine the footway is fixed in Reed's engine-shaft to within 12 fms. of deep adit, and the men are now engaged in cutting ground for dropping the lift. We shall begin about the skip-road early in next week. Oats' shaft is cleared to the shallow adit, and we proceed to clear below. In Jeffry's we can proceed no further yet because of the water.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—Thos. Gill, Jan. 19: Wheal Metal: The engine-shaft sinking below the 122, on Metal lode, is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, and is very promising; lode yielding a little tin, but poor. The 122, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 ft. wide, and yielding stones of tin; from the appearance of the lode we anticipate having an improvement shortly. The 100, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is very large and wet; the south part that we are driving on is yielding good stones of tin ore, and when we cross-cut the lode in the course of another month I hope we shall lay open some good tribute ground. The 90, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 1½ ft. wide, but poor for mineral. A winze sinking below the 90, west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 2 ft. wide, and yielding good stones of tin ore. The ground in the cross-cut, driving north-west of Metal engine-shaft, to cut the north lode, has improved within the last week.—Old Mine: Sand-bank shaft, sinking below the 52, on Trueman's lode, is small and poor for mineral. Powder-house shaft, sinking below the 40, on Trueman's lode, is 2 feet wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. The 52, driving west of Sand-bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 1½ ft. wide, and worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm. In the 248, driving east of Bounder shaft, we have not taken down any lode for the past week. The 236, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is very large and wet, and producing stones of tin ore. The 204, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is very large and wet, and producing very good stones of tin ore; the lode has very much improved within the past week. The 266, driving west of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is from 5 to 6 feet wide, and worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fathsm. We have not taken any lode for the last fortnight in the winze sinking below the 236, east of Borlase's shaft, but we expect to do so in the course of a day or two; we have been sinking by the side of the lode for the purpose of effecting a communication with the 248 as quick as possible. We have had no change in the ground for the last week in the 115 cross-cut, driving north of Woolf's shaft to intersect Trueman's lode. All our machinery throughout the mine is working well.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Jan. 20: We have sunk 4 fms. below the middle level; the lode is looking better during the past week. I expect to communicate with the deep adit about the end of next month.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, Jan. 17: We are getting on with our shaftwork very satisfactorily, and everything shall be done to get the plunger-lift fixed as soon as possible. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, and has produced in the last 2 ft. sinking some good stones of ore. The lode in the 60 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of capels and spar, with spots of ore. In the 50 east we have been driving by the side of the lode, which looks promising to improve. In the rise in back of the 50 west the ground is more favourable for working; the lode looks well, but will not be taken down until we hole to the winze in bottom of the 40. The stopes in back of the 40 east are worth 2½ tons of good price ore per fm. Our pitches are producing some ore, but not rich. At West Hawkmoor we have cut a small branch this last week, producing some rich spots of copper.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Jan. 19: The lode in the 110, west of Morris's shaft, is full 5 ft. wide, producing some rich stones of ore. In the 100, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will produce full 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 75 east is 5 ft. wide, producing some saving work. The lode in the 75, west of Hitchin's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding rich stones of ore. In the 35, west of the cross-cut on the south lode, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of the richest gossan, quartz, prian, and a little black ore, and which cannot fail to make a course of ore eventually.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, January 8: The lode in the 145 west has not yet been taken down (it has not been convenient to do so), it will have to be cut into in a day or two; the lode, where seen, is looking better; the stopes in the bottom of this level are not quite so productive as last reported, now producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 145, west of cross-course, is divided by a small horse of killas, but is still producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 160, west of the diagonal, the lode is improved in size, and has a very kindly appearance, but is composed principally of arsenical mundic; the lode in the 160, east of diagonal, is looking better, and will now produce 2 tons of rich ore per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level will yield full 1½ ton of ore per fathom. A fair progress is making in the sinking of the diagonal shaft below the 160 fm. level.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Jan. 15: We intend commencing a cross-cut in the 115 next week, to drive south in search of the south lode which was met with in the adit. The lode in the stopes in back of the 75 west is worth on an average 12*l.* per fm. We have not intersected the lode in the cross-cut driving south in the 55 yet, but are expecting to do so daily. The lode in the 45 east is 2½ feet wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm.; the lode in the stopes in back of same level is worth 14*l.* per fm. The tribute department is much the same as it has been for some time past; the men are working in good spirits, and earning wages at their respective tributes.—Eastern Mine: We calculate that we have got through the hard floor of ground in Watson's engine-shaft, and if so the shaft will be down to its required depth in about nine days from this time—that is, 2 ft. below the 60. The lode in the 40 east, on the north part, is looking very promising; it is composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mundic, and rich stones of copper ore, and the ground is of a congenial character. I find the bearing of the above-named lode to be about the same as the old Kelly Bray lode is in the western mine, taking into consideration the inflence of the elvan course crossing the lode in an oblique direction to the east of the present operations. The south part of the lode or branch is about 1 ft. wide, and according to the bearing, as far as opened on, will form a junction with the north or main part in about 30 fms. further east, which I consider is a very important point to look forward to for success, as the elvan course will not be far ahead at the above-named point.

LACKAMORE.—Jan. 17: Since I wrote last week we have holed the rise to the 24 which has nicely ventilated the place, and which will greatly facilitate the breaking away of the orey ground. In no other place has any change occurred: things are going on just as usual.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Jan. 19: The lode in the 41 east is very large, composed of capel, mundic, and some good stones of ore. The 41 west is not so good as last reported: the lode is large, and producing stones of ore only; this end is now driven west about 8 feet. There has been no lode taken down in the 30 east for the past week. The 30 west is still unproductive, but the lode is very promising; I hope to hole this level to Carter's winze in about a fortnight. Carter's winze is now down 9 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the bottom will average about 1½ ft. wide, worth for the length (9 ft.) full 5 tons per fm.; the lode in the eastern end of the winze is small but very good, and in the western end it is 3 feet wide; we shall commence to drive east from the winze this afternoon. Gray's winze, in the bottom of the 20 east, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the 20 east during the past week.

— J. Dale, Dec. 16: The mine is sunk 41 fms. from surface; in the bottom a cross-cut is extended 7 fms., where the lode is intersected; the men have succeeded in cutting into it some 7 or 8 ft., and no north wall has yet made its appearance; it is interspersed throughout with yellow copper ore, mixed with mundic; its character is altogether of the most promising description; in fact, a continuation of the lode with the same value will be sufficient to make it a mine of great worth. The 30 end is extended about 18 fms. east of shaft; some ore ground was met with at this point, which is now being worked by tributers at 12*s.* in 1*l.*; the lode in the end is about 18 in. wide, and is worth about 18*l.* per fm.; here a good extent of ore ground may be fairly calculated on. The west end is extended 27 fms.; in this driving some tribute ground has been met with, but the end is at present poor, although the lode has not an unfavourable appearance, and a great improvement may be shortly expected, inasmuch as a winze is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. from the bottom of the 20 fm. level above, about 8 fms. before the end, in a good course of yellow ore; I was prevented from descending the winze from the fact that the men had just blasted two holes, which completely filled the place with powder smoke; but amidst the dense cloud the men succeeded in getting some of the lode, as broken from the bottom of the winze, up to the 20, and, judging from its appearance, I am safe in pronouncing it a rich course of ore, likely to yield a large quantity when the level below is properly extended. The level above (the 20) is explored about 100 fms.; here some ore ground may be expected in an easterly direction. Looking at the various points, with the advantage of water power both for pumping, crushing, and dressing the ore, I must unhesitatingly affirm that, in my opinion, the adventurers may safely calculate on a lasting and profitable concern.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, Jan. 18: In the 130, east of skip-shaft, the lode is large, and producing low quality tinwork. The 130 west is of the same character. The 120 is now clear of the hard floors of quartz, and producing more tin; we calculate on an early improvement at this point, as a winze is sunk 3 fms. in advance of this end—lode worth 10*l.* per fm. The 120, on the south lode, is worth 6*l.* per fm.; the 110, on the same, is worth 6*l.* per fm.; No. 1 winze, sinking below the 110, is worth 8*l.* per fm.—Thomas's Branch: The rise, over the 90, is worth 10*l.* per fm.; we have cut this branch, at the 80, by a cross-cut of 5 fms., and are driving east and west on it—east end worth 9*l.* per fm.; west end, 7*l.* per fm. We still think this branch is standing in whole ground to surface in the east part of the mine, and we shall begin to cross-cut at the 70 to-morrow; we are making good progress in the south cross-cut. No change to notice in any other bargain.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Jan. 19: The lode in the 32 east is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom; this end will, I expect, be under the winze at the end of this month; in the same level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore, and much the same as last week. The lode in the 20 east is 1½ foot wide, composed of quartz, white iron, and copper ore; we frequently meet in this end with patches of bastard limestone in the country, which is not very favourable to the lode; a better channel of ground, however, appears to be coming in from the south, which, I hope, will have a favourable influence on the lode. In the winze sinking below this level we have a large promising lode, producing from 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm.; this winze will, I expect, be communicated with the 32 in about four or five weeks more. The engine and pitwork are in good working order.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, Jan. 19: The floor of hard quartz in Carr's engine-shaft, described in a former report, and which not only retarded the sinking, but impoverished the lode, is entirely cut through and nearly worked out, and scarcely anything but a favourable slate appears, contiguous to which the lode is opening, and in the deepest part seen it is quite as good as it was over the quartzose floor or bed, and I think the quality of the ore is rather better. The lode for the last 6 ft. sinking has inclined a little north, occasioned, no doubt, by the hard run of ground coming from the south, so that at present the shaft from the two south lines to the north wall of the lode is about 12 ft. wide, instead of about 6 ft. 6 in., the usual width. We would, to expedite sinking (which is of the utmost importance to us), carry down the shaft its proper size, but the lode being about 3 ft. wide, leaves only about 3 ft. of killas resting on or against its flookany wall. If the lode should turn its underly south, and it is more than probable it will, the ground could not be made to stand, so that although it will require a little more time and expense in sinking, yet the method we are adopting is, I am convinced, the most safe and best that can be effected. The shaft is in course of sinking by nine men and not a moment's time will be lost in getting it down to the 70. We have ample pitwork for the purpose, and everything is in good working order. The western stopes, which are worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., are set on tribute to four men, at 6*s.* 8*d.*, leaving 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* clear to the adventurers. The lode is hard, but the tributers are working well, and they will, no doubt, earn good wages. Preparations are being made to set a pitch to the east of this shaft also, where the lode is somewhat better than the western stope, hence a less tribute will be given. In my report of the 11th inst. I stated that in the 60 east a small quartzose vein disordered the lode; we have since cut through this small cross-course, inside of which the lode is again improving, and it is now worth 10*l.* per fm. We are putting up a rise in this level to communicate with a winze sunk in the 50, as deep as we could go down for water, for the purpose of ventilating the [illegible]ings and opening tribute ground. The lode, however, is at present small, and no[illegible]. The lode in the 60 west is not quite so large as it was. It underlies a little northy, with well-defined walls, orey throughout, for 1 ft. in width, and presents a most promising appearance. The ground is still very wet, but not quite so hard as it was. In the 50 west we are cross-cutting, with the anticipation of finding more lode to the north, but we have not yet met with anything of importance. In the 40 we are sinking a winze about 20 fms. west of Carr's shaft, the lode in which is about 20 in. wide, consisting of blende, mundic, and good stones of yellow copper ore, saving work. This winze, too, will ventilate the western part of the mine, and when holed to the 50 will enable us to increase our returns. I regret to say that we have not yet cut the caunter part of the lode to the west of the great cross-course in this level, but we cannot eventually fail in doing so. The cross-course being at least 10 fms. wide in the vicinity of the lode, it is impossible to say how far the latter is hove; we cannot, however, possibly err by driving north and south. The extreme end south is very wet, and the ground is changed for the better, and should the main lode not be discovered in this direction, Old Tolgus United main lode (our caunter) will, and it cannot be far from us. The course of dialling in which I am now engaged, and which will soon be completed and mapped (a tracing of which shall be forwarded to the office for your inspection) will point out our position in this part of the mine much better than I can describe it in this report. Whilst I was engaged in surveying the old sett, for the purpose of making a correct plan of it, in conjunction with the new ground, we discovered the back of Peever lode, containing stones of tin, and four men have taken to sink a shaft on its course, at 15*s.* in 1*l.*, and no tutwork. I consider this to be a most important discovery, inasmuch as a cross-cut driven south from the 70, at Carr's, would, after cutting Wheal Maria and South Wheal Maria lodes, intersect this lode, leaving a dry back of 80 fms., a depth not attained at Old Peever, in which mine I have been told a profit of 30,000*l.* was made in a very short time. I entertain a very high opinion of the ground from Carr's to Nicholson's, it is undoubtedly a valuable piece of mineral property. My interest in the welfare of the mine does, no doubt, sometimes amount to a feverish excitement, and hence I may be considered too sanguine, but there are at least 30 most able and experienced miners working in New Treleigh who are quite as sanguine as I am relative to the ultimate results which will be obtained by a further development of our main lode, and by cross-cutting the other lodes, as I have just described. We have about 16 tons good quality ore to surface, and we shall sample the usual time, giving, I think, a larger amount of ore than the last sale; and as we open ground so we shall go on to increase. Holing the winzes will assist us materially, but to accomplish this twelve additional men have been employed, so that the cost for December, January, and February will be higher than usual. This, however, will be met again. The lode in the bottom of the mine is become so wet that it is impossible to get the men's underground clothes dry in time for them to put them on, and hence coughs and colds were the result, and the men disabled. We have now built a dry-house, and put the tube which was in the old mine into it. This house will be completed by the end of the week, and both the adventurers and men will soon derive a benefit from it.

NEW WHEAL VADDON.—P. Floyd, Jan. 21: Milldrum's shaft is now completed to the 20, and we expect to communicate with the 20 west from engine-shaft in the course of a fortnight, when we shall be in a position to set several new pitches to an advantage. The lode in the 12, driving west of Milldrum's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm., driving at 3*l.* The stopes in the bottom and back are worth 10*l.* per fm., stoping at 40*s.* At the new shaft, in the 12, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance to produce copper in depth. The lode at the shaft sinking below this level is 4 ft. wide, with spots of copper, and with every good indication to be productive in depth. Our tin sampling will take place on Thursday next. All other works are going on well.

NEW WHEAL VOR.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, Jan. 15: Great North Lode: The lode at Harriett engine-shaft, sinking below the 45, is large, producing tin. The lode in the 45, driving east, is 4 ft. wide, very promising in appearance, composed principally of peach, which is impregnated with tin; the lode in this end has very much improved in appearance during the past week. The lode in the 30, driving east, is 5 ft. wide, very kindly.—Wheal Bramble: The lode at Lizzie engine-shaft, sinking below the 10, is worth for its length 40*l.* per fm. The lode in the 10, driving east, is worth 16*l.* per fm. The lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of this level, east and west of the shaft, are producing good tinstuff. The lode in the adit level, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive. No alteration in Park-an-step or East Wheal Metal. We sold yesterday 5 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of black tin, at 74*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* = 442*l.* 1*s.*, to Messrs. Bolitho and Sons, Chyandour.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Jan. 14: Tutwork Setting: The 132, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. The 132, to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 8*l.* per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The 122, to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 3*l.* per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with black copper ore. The winze to sink under the 122 by six men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode unproductive. The 102, to drive west of Lyle's shaft by six men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode unproductive. The 82, to drive west of Grace's shaft, on the south lode, by six men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, intermixed with black copper ore, but not of the latter to value. The 82, to drive east of Grace's shaft, on the south lode, by two men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, mixed with black copper ore. The 72, to drive west of Grace's shaft by six men, at 10*l.* per fm.; lode unproductive. The winze to sink under the 72 by four men, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode yielding 1 ton of [illegible] per fm. The 62, to drive west of Grace's shaft by six men, at 10*l.* per fm.; lode unproductive. The 62, to drive west of the cross-cut, on the tin lode, by four men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The 52, to drive south of the western shaft by four men, at 8*l.* per fm. The 72 cross-cut to drive north of Miner's shaft by four men, at 12*l.* per fm.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—W. C. Vivian, Jan. 20: In the deep adit level end east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of a large proportion of quartz in loose floors, with gossan between the floors and in pockets. There is also a branch of gossan on the foot wall. In the deep adit end, west of Vivian's shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and presents a highly favourable appearance, being also argentiferous. The stope in the back of the deep adit, east of Vivian's, is richer than it has been for some time, producing in the western part argentiferous gossan, which, judging from our past sales, must be worth full 1000*l.* per ton. The part of the lode producing this ore is from 6 to 8 in. wide. I have fixed on the position for the engine-shaft, which will be so as to command and enable us to work the rich run of ore ground that we have passed through below the adit.

NORTH DOWNS.—E. Ralph, J. Grenfell, Jan. 19: The casing and dividing of the engine-shaft is completed to the 40, and the end is now extended at this point 8 feet east of the shaft. The sump-winze is sunk 5 fms. below the 30, and is now producing good stones of ore; from present appearances we are very near the junction of the north and south lodes, as there is a deal of water issuing from the south side. In the 30, east of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, and yielding 1 ton of good ore per fm. The lode in the 20, east of Bennett's shaft, is 18 in. wide, and producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 20, east of Bennett's, on the south lode, is 8 in. wide, and producing good stones of ore, and very promising. The lode in the 20, west of Bennett's, on the south lode, is at present disordered by the cross-course. There is no alteration to notice in any other tutwork bargains in this mine. Our pitches are yielding about their usual quantity of ore.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Jan. 15: The lode in the 27 south is about 15 in. wide, and beginning to improve; there is some gossan coming in, carrying bits of lead. In the 27 north we have tapped a good deal of water, and the lode looks very likely to bear ore soon. The lode in the 12 south is still looking well, although inclined to divide into two parts just now; on the lying part we have nice lead, and on the hanging side, about 4 feet from it, the lode carries blotches of lead and stones of jack. We have 5 tons of lead dressed.

NORTH MINERA.—M. Dunn, Jan. 20: The ground in Pugh's level is a little harder for driving than when last reported; there is some very fine spots of ore in the end. The end in Dunn's level is looking very kindly, with the ground a little easier for driving. The end in the bridge level is just the same as last reported. The end in Thomas's cross-cut is looking very well, and producing large stones of ore. We have completed the tramroad and air-pipes into a heavy run of ground in Thomas's level, but which I hope to get through in a few days.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Jan. 19: Murchison's Engine-Shaft: In the 62 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing quartz, mundic, flookan, and stones of ore. In the 52 west, on the north part of the lode, the lode is unproductive, and the drivage is suspended, it being intended to prove this part of the lode by rises from the 62 below. In the 52 west, and west of Gorman's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed principally of quartz and ore, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 52 west, and east of Brook's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, and yields good stones of ore. In the 42 west, east of Carter's cross-cut, on south part of the lode, the lode is worth full 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 42 west, and west of Gorman's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 30 cross-cut north the ground is favourable for progress. In the 30 cross-cut south good progress is being made, and the ground continues easy for driving. The Trial shaft is down the required depth for a 52 fathom level, and the plat is set, together with the sinking of the shaft for a 62; the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing capel, mundic, quartz, and flookan, with occasional stones of ore.—Trial Shaft: In Gorman's winze, sinking below the 42 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is disordered by a slide; it is, however, again taking its regular course underneath, and is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom.—South Lode: In the 42 east the lode at present only yields stones of ore, and the drivage is suspended, to admit of some ground being stoped in the back thereof; and as soon as the stoping is sufficiently high to admit of a stull being put in the drivage will be resumed. The lode in the stope is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 42 west the lode is 18 in. wide, and contains good stones of ore; this drivage is also suspended for the same reason as above.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 19: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 42, is 16 in. wide, producing stones of ore and mundic, and the ground more favourable. The cross-cut in the 42 is being forced on without hindrance, and the ground is much the same as it has been. The south lode, going west in the 32, is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; this lode, going east, is worth ½ ton of copper ore per fathom; the stopes in back of this level are much the same as when last reported on.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—Jan. 18: The lode in the adit level, west of the new shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of prian and spar, but poor for copper ore; as the end is easy for driving we thought it was better to drive west another month before we cross-cut, as we recommended in our last report; this level is set to drive by two men and two boys, at 3*l*. per fm. There is little doing at present on tribute.

PEDNAN-DREA UNITED.—Jan. 17: Since the last bi-monthly meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 fms. 9 ft. 6 in., the lode is from 6 to 7 feet wide, producing low-price stamping work for tin. The shaft has been sunk 10 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 90; we have suspended sinking for the present, and put the men to drive east and west in the 100 on the course of the lode; the lode in each end of the shaft is large, and of a very promising character. The 60 west, on engine lode, has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft.; the lode is about 4 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. The 60 rise, west from engine-shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 4 ft. towards the old workers' deposit of tin, reported to be in the bottom of the 55. The 55 east, on the new lode, has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft. 10 in.; the lode is about 4 feet wide, and letting out a large quantity of water, though at present unproductive. Cobbler's shaft has been sunk 3 fms. 5 feet; lode producing low-price stamping work for tin. The 40 cross-cut, south from Bragg's shaft, has been driven 8 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; we expect to intersect a lode shortly in driving in this direction, if the ground continues as favourable as at present. Though some of our tribute stopes in the upper levels are not yielding quite so much tin as formerly, there is every probability, by sinking the engine-shaft, and driving east and west in the 100 on the course of the lode, that we shall open out good tribute ground that will last for years. The mine is still in its infancy, and only just beginning to open out. We sold for the last two months 51 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. of black tin for 3543*l*. 16s. 9d.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, J. Carthew, Jan. 15: Since last setting-day we have extended the 94 north from shaft 18 ft.—10 ft. high; the lode is nearly all standing in the east side. The lode is large, and where we have broken in we notice good stones of grey ore.; we have set the men to take down all this lode before we extend north; this will be reported on next week. We have extended the 94 fm. level 14 feet 6 in. south from shaft; the lode in this end is poor. This level is 8 fms. south of shaft, and no granite, and as we are about to sink the shaft we have stopped this end. At the engine-shaft, below the 94, before we can sink we must cut the skip-road 18 feet; this work will take the shaftmen next week; after that is completed we intend to sink with nine men. The 84, north from No. 2 winze, has been extended for the month 18 ft. 3 in.; we have a good lode of grey copper ore in this end, worth 24*l*. per fm. We have stopped stoping over the 82, south of No. 1 winze, and below the 70, north of No. 1 winze, until we get the ore to surface, as all the copper ore broken from these stopes for the last month is now underground. The stopes over the 78, north of No. 1 winze, are looking well; the lode of copper ore is 18 in. wide. The 70, north of No. 2 winze, is extended for the month 14 ft. 6 in.; the lode is large and kindly, mixed with copper ore, but not worth saving. In the tribute pitch below the 70, north and south of No. 2 winze, there is a good orey lode 3 feet wide. In the stopes over the 70, over No. 2 winze, the men have stoped 9 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and have a good orey lode 2 ft. wide, and 4 fms. long. We have stopped stoping on tutwork, and intend to set two new tribute pitches, at 6s. 8d. in 1*l*. We never saw the mine looking better than now.

PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodges, Jan. 19: At the engine-shaft we have cased and divided the shaft from the 20 to the 30, cut plat, put in penthouse, and resumed the sinking of the shaft yesterday. In the 30 plat we have cut into the lode about 9 feet, which is composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of lead—a promising lode. In the 20 south we have cut into the lode about 6 feet, which is unproductive; the rise in the back of this level is communicated with the winze, which has thrown good ventilation into this level. In the 20 north I have put the men to rise against Michell's winze, in order to ventilate this level; the present end is in tribute ground; stopes in the back of this level, north of Tresize's winze, will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fm.; stopes south of Tresize's winze will produce about 5 cwts. of lead per fm. Michell's winze, sinking below the 10 north, is suspended in consequence of foul air, being below this level 6 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. We sampled last Saturday a parcel of lead, computed 15 tons. I beg to remark that we have left out full 4 tons, which could not be dressed in time to sample.

POLBREEN.—Jan. 15: The ground at Dorcas's shaft is harder than when I wrote last, with more water, and the greatest part flowing from 3 fms. to 4 fms. from the bottom of the shaft, which makes very much against the sinking; but the shaft being down about 10 fathoms from the 32, we have put the men to drive north to cut into the lode, which we calculate is close at hand, in order to let down the water, after which we shall be able to sink a little more for a fork and a trip-plat. The 32 east is somewhat improved, but I can hardly call it paying ground yet, it is also better for driving; we shall now begin to rise towards the winze, which is about 8 fms. below the 22. The lode in the 32 west is also improved; it is yielding some good stones of tin, and is about 1 foot wide, almost all saving work, but not rich. There has not been any lode taken down in the 22 east for the past month; the end has been driven in killas, and having but little air, we put the men to stope the back, where we had a good lode, which is out several fms. from the end; as soon as the winze is holed we shall resume the driving at once, as we shall then have plenty of air for anything all through. There has not been any lode taken down in the back; we are uncovering it, as it is the better way of taking care of the tin. We have also three men stoping the back of the 32, west of the shaft, on tutwork (2*l*. 15s. per fm.), on a good lode about 18 in. wide; we intend increasing the number of men in these stopes at our next setting-day; we expect plenty of tin from these stopes. We are getting on pretty well with the stamping; the water is keeping up very well. I hope by the time this season is over we shall have prepared some more efficient machinery for stamping the stuff. There are about 7 tons of tin cleaned, which we intend taking to Charlestown on Wednesday next, when no doubt but we shall get a good price for it.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Gill, P. Rich, Jan. 17: In the 64, driving east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 54, driving east of Kendall's shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 24 east the lode is small. In the adit driving east of Bawden's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore, and the ground easy for driving. In the 10, above the adit, driving east of Bawden's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Jan. 18: In the 80 east, on Kelly Bray lode, we have intersected a sparry cross-course about 2 ft. wide, which has hove the lode; we are now driving to find the heave. This cross-course at the 70 is about 4 fathoms west of the great cross-course. In the 80 west the ground is more favourable for driving, and the lode a little larger, containing spots of yellow copper ore. The winze in the bottom of the 80 is yielding about 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Jan. 15: In Rathdu deep adit level the lode is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, of spar, blende, and small stones of lead occasionally. In Rhurruggus deep adit level the lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, of spar, blende, and lead occasionally, but not to value. In midway level, driving west, the lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, of solid blende. In No. 1 stope, east and west of No. 2 rise, the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed chiefly of blende and lead. In No. 2 stope, west of No. 2 rise, the lode is 2 feet wide, nearly all blende. In No. 3 stope west the lode is 2 ft. wide—solid blende. In No. 1 stope, east of No. 1 rise, the lode is 1 ft. wide—solid blende.—Rhurruggus Upper Workings: In the 10. driving west, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide—2 ft. of solid blende. In No. 2 stope, west of No. 3 rise, the lode is 18 in. wide—solid blende. In No. 2 stope west the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide—blende. In No. 3 stope east the lode is 18 in. wide—blende and lead.

— Captain Ridge, Jan. 18: In Rhurruggus deep adit the character of the ground has very much changed since my last report, of January 15. The lode is now from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of blende, 18 in. wide, nearly solid, and strings of lead, but the latter not to value.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, Jan. 18: In the end driving west in the 70 the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, consisting chiefly of quartz and fluor-spar, spotted with copper ore. The lode in the adit level is 3 feet wide, producing stones of copper ore.

ROUND HILL.—R. Waters: The ground in the 62, driving north and south of new engine-shaft, is as last reported. In the 52, driving north of engine-shaft, we are getting near the slate, consequently the ground is a little more favourable for driving. In the driving south of Jones's winze, in this level, there has been but little done since last reporting, owing to the level being so full of stuff coming from the stopes above: we are at present drawing it to surface with all speed. The lode in the stope in back of the 52, south [illegible]'s winze, will yield 35 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the stope north of winze will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of the 40, north of new engine-shaft, will yield on an average 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 30, south of new engine, the men from the 52 are at present driving on a branch 4 ft. wide, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are without alteration. The dressing operations are being carried on with speed.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Roach, Jan. 19: Ransom: The lode in the 80, west of the Ransom engine-shaft, is worth 6*l*. to 8*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 40, east of the whim-shaft, is worth 7*l*. per fathom. The 50, east of same shaft, is poor. The 60, east of ditto, is worth 20*l*. to 25*l*. per fathom. The 70, east of ditto, has yielded some rich work, but is not now so good. We shall be in a position to drive the 80 in the same direction in a day or two, the dip of tin being east. The 70 and 80 are not quite far enough advanced to reach the tin ground under the 60. No lode has yet been cut in the 30 north, on the troan. This section of the mines may now be said to be almost in a regular course of working, with the exception of the sinking of the engine-shaft, which we think should not be done ere a communication is effected with the engine-shaft in the 80; and in order to expedite the discharge of stuff, and enable a more vigorous working, we are now busily engaged in getting another kibble to draw from this part of the mines.—Rosewall Hill: We have still whole ground in the 80, east of the engine-shaft; lode 1 ft. wide, easy but not rich. We are making pretty good progress in going down, having cleared up 2 fathoms of the engine-shaft below the 100 since last report. We hope to set the 100 to clear east of the said shaft to-morrow; it is in this level we expect to find the carbona (about 40 fathoms east of the shaft) which yielded so immensely to the former workers, and it is said to be the first one that was met with in the neighbourhood, now about 55 years ago, but which was worked at one level only, its nature being the same and richness equal to those that have been since cut in the adjoining mines—the St. Ives Consols and the Providence Mines, and which are now causing such sensation in the locality, upwards of 800*l*. worth of tin having been broken (and just sold) from one in the former by two men and two boys in a week; and the latter I am told are now about to sell 40 tons of tin ore, the produce of a month, and nearly all from one or two similar deposits. As we are now raising a pretty large quantity of tinstuff (although, comparatively speaking, but little whole ground has been met with), we purpose getting our tin floors in readiness with all possible speed. Our new plunger-lift in the 100 works well.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Jan. 20: In the 86, west of Hitchin's engine-shaft, the lode is becoming larger; it is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and promising, being composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and fine stones of ore. No other alteration.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Jan. 15: The cross-course in the 62 cross-cut north is much harder than I expected to find it before we commenced driving on it, consequently our progress in that direction is likely to be slower than I anticipated from the nature of the ground on No. 3, east in this level; it was found necessary to enlarge the end, so that but little has been done on the lode. The shaftmen are getting on as fast as possible.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Jan. 18: There is no alteration this week.

SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED.—The engine-house and stack are complete, and the engine is being lifted in, and it is expected to be ready for work in a month.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—William Roberts, Jan. 18: Nothing new since last reported.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—Wm. Goss, R. Unsworth, Jan. 20: In the 40, driving south on the cross-course, the ground is very easy for exploring, being composed of fluor-spar, sulphuric mundic, flookan, and small spots and strings of lead ore. As we get off from the east and west lodes I have no hesitation in saying this north and south course will become productive of silver-lead ores. In the rise in the back of the 40 the men are taking down the lode, which is producing good work for copper ore, and the men are making good progress. We have commenced to clear the 30 so as to sink against the rise coming up from the 40; this being done the mine will be well ventilated, and these tributers will at once go to work in the 40. In the winze sinking below the adit the lode is from 3½ to 4 feet wide, with two well-defined walls, and producing good stones of rich ore, with a quantity of mundic, but the copper ore is not enough to save. We are dressing, and shall sample at the end of this week. The drawing-machine works well, and in ten hours 150 kibbles of stuff can be drawn, All other things on the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—Thos. Hodge, Jan. 19: The engine-shaft is below the 20 about 2 fms., in a beautiful light blue killas. In the 20, driving north on the east part of the lode, it is 9 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, mundic, and good stones of lead, looking promising for further improvement. We calculate we have about 18 fms. more to drive to reach the junction of lodes, and by present appearances we may reasonably expect some good results soon.

SOUTH PHŒNIX.—James Barkell, Jan. 13: Since your last general meeting, on Nov. 24, the engine-shaft has been sunk about 2 fms. 4 ft., making it about 8 fms. 4 ft. below the 142. This has been accomplished in a little over four months; but the shaft being a little harder our progress at present is not quite so good. The ground in the shaft is more congenial for ore than I have yet seen it, there being more peach mixed up with the granite, and occasional strings and branches passing through it, producing spots and stones of rich yellow ore. The branches are nearly perpendicular, and appear as if they were dropping into some lode to the north of the shaft. The 142 cross-cut has been driven towards Greenhill's lode about 2 fms., making it altogether about 13 fms. from the shaft; and there remain to be driven a little over 4 fathoms to intersect the lode. The ground in the end is not so hard as we have had it, and there is a little water oozing through it, which causes me to think we are near another branch. I would advise that the cross-cut be pushed on with all possible speed, as we have a threefold object in doing it. First, to ascertain whether the great Trelawny lode will form a junction with Greenhill's lode at this level, which it will do if it continues the same underlie as it was from the 110 to the 126 fathom. Secondly, to intersect Greenhill's lode, when we may reasonably expect to find it producing ore in remunerative quantities, seeing the lode was so kindly in the level above; and, thirdly, to make a communication with the winze that is partly sunk from the 126, in order to cause a circulation of air. In conclusion, I beg to say that I think in a few months more we shall be in a much better position, seeing that the engine-shaft will be down 32 fathoms deeper than we have yet seen the lodes; and the ground in the shaft having changed for the better, it is my firm opinion that the lodes will also improve, and be productive at that level.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 15: Youren's Lode: At Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore, but not to value. In the 110 east the lode is small and unproductive. In the 110 west the lode is 10 in. wide, producing stones of ore, but not looking so well as when last reported on. In the 110 west, on the caunter, the lode is 8 in. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 110, west from Michell's, driving east on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide—poor. The two stopes in the back of the 110, west from Michell's, are yielding each 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100, west of Michell's, is small and unproductive. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 100 west the lode is 10 in. wide—poor. The three stopes in the back of the 100, west of Michell's, are each yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 90 west since last reported. We have holed the winze in the 90 west to the stopes in the back of the 100, which has given good ventilation; we have put the same pare of men to cut winze plat in the 90 east, on the south lode, preparatory to sinking a winze in the bottom. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, further west than the one mentioned above, has been holed; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance.—South Lode: In the 110, west of Michell's, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and is very promising for further improvement. The lode in the 100 east is small and poor; the same remark will apply to the 90 east. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 78 east is 15 in. wide—poor. Our tutwork levels and winzes are looking very poor just now, and have been for the last five or six weeks.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Jan. 15: The 45 cross-cut has passed through the horse, or division of killas, between the eastern and western pieces of elvan; I did not expect to cut the lode before we cut through the western piece; this I expect we shall get through in a few days, unless it is larger than I anticipate it to be. Our prospects in the 35 are very cheering; the lode looks well. According to promise, I now enclose you the tin bill: not only the largest sale of tin ore we ever made, but also the greatest amount of money. I hope to report good news next week.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, Jan. 20: Having stopped the shaft last week on account of making a little water, I have, as stated in last report, placed a full staff on the adit, and are now getting on very well. In about a fortnight the adit will reach the shaft, and perhaps a little beyond, when, should the adit have the effect of draining the shaft, we shall immediately recommend to sink the latter and get it holed as soon as possible; We shall put in 13 or 14 fathoms of air-boxes to-morrow, which will improve the ventilation sufficiently, and enable us to hole the shaft.

TAVY CONSOLS.—W. Goss, Jan. 17: We are driving the cross-cut in the 56, and expect to reach the lode in 5 fathoms. The 46 cross-cut is also being pushed on to come under the ore ground in the 12. In the 36 east we have met with a good branch of ore, and fully anticipate a discovery here before long. From the present price of copper ore, I believe we shall be able, upon the levels being cleared, and in working order, to sell 100 tons per month. Other points of the mine will also be proved, from which valuable discoveries may be looked for.

TINCROFT.—Capts. Teague, Andrews, and Cock, Jan. 18: Highburrow lode in the 173 fm. level, driving east of Martin's east shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 20*l*. per fm. In the 173, driving west of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth for tin 12*l*. per fathom. In the 162, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 16*l*. per fathom. In the 152, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 18*l*. per fm. We have not taken down the lode in the old sump-shaft since last reported. In the 162, driving west of old sump-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin 10*l*. per fathom.—Chapple's Lode: In the 120, west of Downright shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth for copper ore 12*l*. per fathom. There is no alteration in North Tincroft since last reported on. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue to yield fair quantities of mineral.

TOLCARNE.—Jan. 15: Field's shaft was set yesterday to cut down by nine men, at 11*l*. per fm.; the ground cut last month was 2 fms. 1 ft. 10 in. The adit end to drive west on Field's lode by four men, at 6*l*. 6s. per fm.; the lode in this end is 10 in. wide, and is worth for copper ore from 10*l*. to 12*l*. per fm., and is not looking quite as good as when last reported.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—G. Higgs, Jan. 19: The lode in the 20 west was taken down yesterday, and is now valued at 40*l*. per fm. for tin.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Jan. 19: The 90 end north is worth 3*l*. per fm.; the same level south is without change. In the 50 north no lode has been taken down since last reported. The stopes are turning out much the same as for some time.

VALE OF TOWY.—Thos. Harvey, S. Harper, Jan. 18: The lode in the 70, north of Clay's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, with a small quantity of lead, but not to value. The lode in this level south is 2½ ft. wide, as last reported, producing saving work. There is no change in the 60, north of this shaft. The lode in the rise in back of the 60, against Field's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode at Field's shaft, sinking below the 50, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of the 50, south of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, south of said shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little lead, but not to value. The lode in the 60, north of Bonville's shaft, is 3½ feet wide, as last reported, producing from 16 to 17 cwts. of lead per fm.; the same may be said of the south, producing from 16 to 17 cwts. of lead per fm. We hope to get the skip-road to this level by the end of the week. No change in the 50, north of this shaft. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 40, north of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing full 1 ton of lead per fm. No change in any other part of the mine.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, Jan. 18: The lode in the 85, west of flat-rod shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and assumes a more promising appearance for ore than for several months past; the north part of it, for about 1 ft. wide, is orey throughout, with a prospect of further improvement. The lode in the 65 west is also looking a great deal more promising for copper, and the ground more favourable, and as we are getting under the ore gone down in the level above we anticipate something very good here shortly; we have a good lode of ore in the back of this level, east of No. 6 winze. The lode in the 55, west of the last-mentioned winze, is worth 25*l*. per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level have been desuing the lode in the past month, they will now commence to take it down. The ground in the 95 cross-cut north has been very troublesome for driving; we hope we have got through the worst of it.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Jan. 17: The cross-cut in the 125 is extended into the lode 14 ft., but no appearance of the south wall as yet. The part now being cut into is composed of iron, quartz, and grey and yellow copper ore. The lode in the 110 east yields some fine stones of ore, but it is no better for progress. The 110 west is being continued by the side of the lode in elvan. Enclosed I beg to hand you copy of setting for the current month.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—C. Thomas, Jan. 17: We commenced to draw water from the shaft with the horse-whim on Saturday, and expect to have the water out in a day or two, when we shall commence sinking on the lode at the shaft, and proceed with the 20 on the course of the lode east.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Jan. 15: We have cut into the lode 7 feet in the 20 east of Cater's, on Park lode, but have not yet reached the south part; lode composed of spots of grey and green carbonate of copper ore—a very promising lode, but not to value. As soon as we cut through the lode we shall begin to sink to hole to the 28, to let down the water, and for ventilation. We have put two men to assist to hole this piece of ground against the winze from the back of the 28, and have this day broken some fine stones of grey copper ore in bottom of the 28, about 30 fms. east of Cater's, but cannot put men to work on it until the winze is holed. We hope to get the flat-rods to work as soon as anticipated.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Tregoning, Jan. 14: We have this day set our tutwork bargains about the former prices, and the tribute pitches at a little lower tribute than last month. There is no change to report in any of our tutwork bargains since your general meeting. Our tribute pitches are producing about the average quantity of tinstuff: the next sale will realise about 150*l*. The machinery is in an efficient state of working, and our prospects much the same as they were a month since.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, Jan. 11: In the *Mining Journal*, in December last, you will find a remark made by some gentlemen, stating that in times past many conflicting statements having been given of the value or prospects of this mine, the party seemed glad that some disinterested person was to be sent to inspect it, in order to set the matter at rest, or give the public a true and particular account of the real state of the mine; and, in the Journal of Jan. 1, Capt. Joseph Nicholls, of Frank Mills, seems to be the man selected, whose report is to appear in Mr. Murchison's Review. Now, of course, I cannot tell what he has said in his report, but I hope to see it shortly; however, let me inform you my real belief is that the whole of this sham originated in some men's minds in order to throw a damper on the mine, and to furnish some publication in London with new materials to make sale of the same. I most sincerely protest against such conduct as this for certain reasons—First, all the lodes have been much tumbled over near the surface, the old floors of the mine laid down right over the backs of those lodes; and, after heavy rain, almost all these old levels are much tried with water. Therefore, I say there never could be a worse time for such inspection, however honest the man might be who was sent to make the inspection; but I say plainly Mr. Joseph Nicholls is not the man who should have been selected; he may suit a few with whom he is intimately connected, but I am certain that if he had to be chosen by practical miners they would never have sent him. How long has he been held up as a good judge of mining, or of the value of mineral lodes, or even considered to be a good manager of mides? This question ought to be answered fully before great credit is given to statements made by such men. Wheal Addams will bear any honest investigation, underground or at grass.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Jan. 18: In the 60 east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, the north part, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 60 west there is no alteration.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Jan. 17: We have driven the 40 cross-cut 11 fms. 5 ft. south of flat-rod shaft, and no signs of the lode in the end. I have put the men to drive west on a branch we passed through in the cross-cut, 7 fms. 1 ft. south of shaft, and 4 fms. 4 ft. from the present end. This branch is 8 in. wide, and underlying 7 in. in a fathom north towards the shaft; it contains mundic, capel, spar, and spots of copper ore. It is very likely the lode is split or divided into branches, as we are not more than 6 ft. west of cross-course, where this branch is intersected. The north lode in the 20 above adit is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l*. per fm.—South Lode: In the adit level west we have driven north 6 ft., but not yet cut the lode. The lode in the adit level east is worth full 6*l*. per fm.—Munday's Lode: The lode in back of the adit west is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of good copper ore per fm.—Eastern Mine, Old Lode: The lode in the 20 east is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive.—North Lode: The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. wide, poor. The lode in the 20 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and stones of copper ore. The lode in Palmer's sink and stope, in bottom of adit west, is 5 ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm.

WHEAL GREBOR.—J. Giffard, Jan. 20: In the 12, under the Tunnel, east of Walter's winze, the lode is much the same as last reported, being about 20 in. wide, and producing some very good stones of rich ore; we have broken from the present end some fine specimens of rich quality ore. No other alteration to notice.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, Jan. 20: The shaftmen continue cutting trip-plat, which will be complete in a few days. In the 58 east we have driven on the course of the lode about 12 feet, and the furthest point east has now the best appearance, from which fine stones of yellow ore are being broken, of exactly the same character as the level above, and we daily expect greater improvement as we proceed; driving at 55s. per fm. In the 46 west we are still cutting in south through the capels, in hopes of meeting with better ground for driving; it is producing good stones of tin. In the 46 east we have commenced driving, and carrying about 4 feet of the footwall part, which produces fine stones of yellow ore; driving at 5*l*. per fm.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—R. R. Michell, Jan. 19: We are looking better here than we have ever looked before. The 60 fm. level cross-cut is in the lode 2 ft., composed of mundic, blende, and spots of ore, and not through it yet. The 50 end is now worth 16*l*. per fathom, and improving fast. A pitch set at 2s. 6d. in back of this level, No. 1 winze, sinking in the 40, is worth 2 tons. The stopes in the back of the 40 are worth 30*l*. per fm. No. 2 winze, in the 40, is worth 2 tons.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Jan. 15: The lode in the 82 east is 2 ft. wide, and contains more mundic, peach, quartz, &c., and as the end is approaching the first run of ore ground east of the shaft I anticipate the lode will shortly change for the better. The lode in the 82 west is 4 feet wide, producing some rich ore; for about 1½ foot from the bottom of the end there is a very promising lode, and when compared with the shallow levels bespeaks something of importance. There has been no change taken place in the 71 and 52 west worth mentioning. The 52 is still a very wet end.—South Lode: The ground at the sump-shaft is rather spare for sinking; at present sinking by the side of the lode. The lode in the 71 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and copper ore, worth about 1½ ton of ore per fm. No lode taken down in the 71 west. The lode in the 61 east is 4 ft. wide, but is not so productive as when last reported on, but is, nevertheless, a strong promising lode. We have commenced driving the 50 east; the lode in which is yielding good saving work, and likely to improve. The lode in the different stopes has fallen off a little since last valued.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 15: I have no very material alteration to speak of since my advice for the general meeting. The men are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft. In No. 1 cross-cut the ground is a little easier, but the water continues to flow plentifully, and I have seen this week greens on the smooth surfaces of the granite, which proceeds from the water being coppery. In the 66 west the lode is about 15 in. wide, composed principally of quartz, very regular and kindly.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—J. Williams, Jan. 15: The caunter lode in the 100 east end is at present small, and very much disordered with the cross-course. The caunter lode, in the winze sinking below the 90, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The main lode in the 90, east end, is small and poor. The main lode, in the 74 east end, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. The main lode in the stopes below the 71 is worth for copper ore 20*l*. per fm. The main lode in the deep adit east is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The main lode in the stopes below the deep adit is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—R. Knapp, Jan. 19: Willcock's shaft is sunk 3 fms. under the 50, and the men at present are engaged in cutting ground for bearers and cistern. The lode in the 50 north is 2 feet wide, and will produce 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The price for driving this end is 50s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 7 cwts. of lead per fm., and the average price of stoping is 16s. per fm. The lode in the 40 south is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The price of driving this end is 35s. per fathom. The winze sinking under this level will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the price of sinking it is 3*l*. 10s. The stopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 6 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the average price of stoping is 30s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 30 north will produce on an average 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the average price of stoping is 26s. per fm. The pitches also throughout the mine are producing a fair quantity of lead. We sampled on Monday last, the 17th inst., a parcel of crop ores (computed) 50 tons.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—J. Seccombe, Jan. 10: Agreeably with your instructions, I have inspected the above mine, and beg to furnish you with the following report of the same. The sett is a very extensive one, and embraces several lodes, four of them being within a distance of 40 fms. on the east side of the river. The back of these lodes have been extensively worked away above the adit level by the ancients, probably for tin. The present company have confined the principal part of their operations in the eastern part of the sett to clearing and securing adit, the greater part of which has been driven on No. 3 lode; and in sinking Lane's engine-shaft below this level for about 4½ fms., making the depth from surface about 13 fms., the lode in which is of a very promising character, averaging about 15 in. wide, yielding tin, and strongly spotted with copper ore. I should advise you to continue the sinking of this shaft, as by so doing you will be proving this as well as another lode, No. 2, which is south of this lode, and underlying north, consequently would come into this shaft about 12 or 14 fms. below the adit level; at this junction something productive may reasonably be expected. At the point where this shaft is being sunk the strata, which is killas and granite, forms a junction; this is generally considered to be a very favourable feature. A cross-cut has been extended north of the No. 3 lode about 7 fms., at which point a branch or small lode was intersected, about 9 in. wide, composed chiefly of capel; a level has been driven on its course about 7 or 8 fms. Judging from the workings on the back of these lodes, it appears they form a junction at about 50 fms. east of Lane's shaft. On the western side of the river an adit has been driven into the hill about 50 fms. on the Wheal Mary Emma or No. 1 lode, the back has been nearly all stoped away for tin; until within about 10 fms. of the present end nothing has been done in the bottom of this level, with the exception of three sinks from 6 to 10 ft. deep. The water has been drawn out of the two western ones, where the lode is about 18 in. wide, yielding good work for tin. The north lodes on this side of the valley are unexplored, with the exception of a few shode pits on the northernmost one; this is about 2 ft. wide, containing a little tin. About 400 fms. to the south of these lodes another lode has been met with on the same side of the river, which is about 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capel and quartz. The advantages for working this sett are great, having a plentiful supply of water. A powerful water-wheel is already erected, being of 40 ft. diameter, and 3 ft. breast, with drawing machine and eight heads of stamps attached, &c., also the necessary building and dressing-floor. I would recommend for future operations the sinking of the present shaft on the eastern side of the river to the depth of 12 or 14 fms. below adit, where the junction of Nos. 2 and 3 lodes are expected. I would also recommend the continuing the middle sink on the western side of the river for about 10 fms.; when these points are reached and the lodes fairly laid open, and judging from what the backs have already yielded, I have every reason to believe they will be found to be profitably productive.

— Z. Williams, Jan. 4: In this mine there has been nothing done since my report in June last to alter in any material point my opinion of the mine as then given. There appear to be four lodes in this part of the sett, the only one on which anything of consequence has been done is the one referred to in my last, on which the engine-shaft is being sunk, and which is now completed 4 fms. 2 ft. below the adit level, a very promising lode, 12 to 18 in. wide, and producing tin and copper throughout, and is such a lode as in any well-known mining district would be considered deserving of extensive trial.—Mary Emma Lode: The backs on this lode have been taken away to the surface for a great distance; there are three small sinks in the bottom, the deepest I have not seen, but the lode in the other two vary in size from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and will produce good saving work for tin. In conclusion, I would recommend the continuation of the sinking of the present engine-shaft, also to sink a shaft to the west side of the valley, on the Mary Emma lode, where there is every reason to expect profitable results, and all other trials to be abandoned for the present.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Jan. 19: The 95, east and west from the engine-shaft, is without any important alteration. The shaftmen are engaged cutting plat and sundry work preparatory to sinking below the 95. The lode in the 85 west is very large, containing capel, quartz, and mundic, with a little tin and copper ore. The 75 end west is improving, now worth about 10*l*. per fm. The 62 and 50 ends are for the present unproductive. The stopes in the back of the 62 will yield 3 tons of good quality ore per fm. The pitches are looking favourable.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—A. Barratt, Jan. 20: In the 74, driving east from Matthews's shaft, we have intersected the cross-course; the lode home against it produced 1 ton of ore per fm.: about 6 feet has since been driven on it, where we have broken some very good stones of ore, which looks well for the lode on the eastern side. We have this week taken down the lode in the winze sinking under the 62, on the eastern part of the mine, the lode being 2½ feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; in the cross-cut driving north in the 62 fm. level we have cut a lode about 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Jan. 20: In the 55, east of Nicholl's shaft, we have cut the lode on the east side of the cross-course; lode 2½ ft. wide, very promising, and yielding black and grey ore, worth about 15*l*. per fathom. The appearance of the granite is very much improved.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, Jan. 19: In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last reported. In the 60 east, on the caunter lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing ½ ton of copper ore per fathom, with a promising appearance for further improvement;

this level has passed through 15 fms. of ore ground; the bottom of the level will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 50, east of boundary, lode 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore; in this level the water is nearly 1 foot high, which will shortly prevent our further progress. I should then purpose putting the men to sink a winze below the 50, on the counter lode, which I have no doubt will open some tribute ground. The tribute department is as last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, T. Grenfell, Jan. 20: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. under the 152; we have intersected the lode in this level, and have taken some good stones of lead ore out of it, and hope to give you its value in our next report. The winze sinking under the 142 is down 7 fms., the lode in which is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 142, north of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom; in the same level south we are anticipating an improvement shortly, as we have an increase of water issuing from the present end. In the 132, north of Chippindale's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking under this level is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the 120, north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaftmen have resumed cutting the plat at the 152. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the 130 south, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the 107 north, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Saturday last 80 tons, computed, of best quality lead ore, for sale on the 22d instant.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Jan. 18: In the 30, driving east of the cross-course, the north lode is 5 ft. wide, mixed with yellow and grey copper ore. In the same level, west of the cross-course, the lode is 2½ feet wide, mixed with copper ore. We sold on Saturday tin ores to the amount of 117*l.* 19s. 11d.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, P. Clymo, Jan. 20: The engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. 4 ft. under the 74. The lode in the 74 north is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the 64 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the 54 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; the same level south is suspended, being home to the slide; in the 44 north it is 1 ft. wide, producing occasionally stones of lead. The pitches are producing much as usual. We shall sample to-morrow a parcel of lead ore, computed 42 tons.

WILLOW BANK.—W. Paull, Jan. 17: The engine-shaft is now down 10 fms. below the 30 fm. level. We have got another fathom to sink before we commence to drive to have 10 fms. of backs. The lode in the bottom is still about 4 ft. wide, strongly impregnated with copper ore throughout. In the 30 fm. level, east of shaft, the lode is large, producing stones of ore at times. The cross-cut driving south in the 30 fm. level, 2 fms. east of shaft, is driven 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.: the ground still continues the same, but during the last few days there is a little water coming from the forebreast, so that I hope to cut the lode shortly. Saturday last being our setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 30 to drive east by six men, at 9*l.* per fm. The cross-cut to drive south by two men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. The shaftmen will go on as before. I am sorry to say that unless we get some rain very shortly our ponds will be dry.

WREY CONSOLS.—J. Williams, Jan. 20: The lode in the level driving west is improving, and is now impregnated with jack and copper; occasionally we break some very good stones of copper ore, and more water is coming out of the lode.

YARNER.—N. Paull, Jan. 19: At present we have a floor of capels in the bottom of the engine-shaft, very hard, which is at present impeding our progress in sinking, we are now down in the sixth fathom. The western end is a little better, and likely to improve. The eastern end is improving to a very kindly end, letting out a quantity of water. The cross-cut north is still intersecting branches with good stones of ore, and the water still very strong in the breast of the end. The stopes in the back of the 20 are looking well, and yielding 5 tons per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 10 is improving, producing some very good work. We sent away about 75 tons of ore, and have 3 or 4 tons more on the floors; by Saturday we hope to have down on the floors, and ready for the crusher, about 90 tons.

ZEAL MANOR.—R. Barkell, Jan. 20: We have put up a rise during the past week from the back of adit to surface; we holed it on Tuesday; the air is now very good; the rise was 5 fms. through. We commenced to rise at the north of the last lode we cut, which is the one that is producing ore at Ramsley Hill. We can now see that it is in a direct line with the engine-shaft. The lode in each end is looking well, but it is too shallow to have much copper. I have not seen the lode looking better than it is at the north end; it is a first-rate looking lode.

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

A suggestion having been made in the *Mining Journal* of last week that some acknowledgment was due to Mr. Watson, for his able advocacy of the interests of British Mining during a period of nearly 20 years, the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for the presentation to him of a suitable Testimonial:—

P. E. BLAKEWAY, Esq., Director of Devon Great Consols
W. D. BOASE, Esq.
HYDE CLARKE, Esq., D.C.L.
S. W. DAUKES, Esq.
W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq.
C. HANCOCK, Esq.
JEHU HITCHINS, Esq.
R. MIDDLETON, Esq.
J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S.
T. TAPPING, Esq.

TREASURERS:
R. MIDDLETON, Esq., 26, Fleet-street. CHAS. HANCOCK, Esq., 20, Tokenhouse-yard.

Communications from gentlemen desirous of co-operating with the committee to be addressed to J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street; and subscriptions, limited to 1*l.* 1s., may be addressed to the Treasurers, which will be duly acknowledged in the *Mining Journal*.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION.—We understand there is to be a meeting of the Inspectors at Harrogate, to consider the necessity of a revision of the Act. It is believed there is, as usual, great differences of opinion among them, and that little good is likely to result from their deliberations.

THE AMERICAN IRON INTEREST.—A private meeting of the leading ironmasters of Pennsylvania was held on Monday, Jan. 3, at the rooms of the United States Ironmasters' Association, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of consulting upon the prospects of the iron interests in this country, and initiating a programme for a consolidated movement of that interest throughout the United States. The meeting was select in its character, and many of the leading men in the trade were present. We understand that the iron interest will be satisfied with a specific import duty of $6 per ton on pig-iron, $13 on rails, and $15 per ton on bars. These figures we deem to be fair, and such as will very considerably ameliorate the condition of our iron manufacturers.—*U. S. Mining Journal*, Jan. 8.

NEW ROPES FOR MINES.—Our attention has been drawn to some tests of a patent rope, manufactured by Messrs. J. and E. Wright, of London and Birmingham. The tests took place at Mitcheson's hydraulic testing machine, and were witnessed by a number of practical and scientific gentlemen, amongst them Capt. Harrison, of the *Great Eastern*, and Capt. Kell, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; and, from the very satisfactory manner in which it bore the tests applied to it, appears likely to come into general use. The invention consists in making a rope of hemp and wire combined, which gives even greater strength than wire rope, with the pliability of the hemp rope. It is manufactured by placing a single wire inside every rope yarn, securely coating each wire with hemp, and separating each hard substance, making a sort of cushion for each wire to bed upon, so that when any heavy strain is applied the wires do not cut each other, as in all wire rope. Its superiority over hemp rope for mining purposes is its taking the same breaking strain at less than half the weight of hemp rope; and, compared with chain, at less than one-quarter the weight of ordinary chain. The subjoined will show more readily the superiority of the new rope:—

Size of new wire and hemp rope.	Weight per fm., tarred.	Breaking strain of wire rope at same weight per fm., ungalvanised. Broke at	Breaking strain of hemp rope at same weight per fm.
5 in.	10½ lbs.	21 tons 0 cwts.	15 tons 6 cwts.	9 tons 5 cwts.
4½	8½	19 10	13 10	8 0
4	7	15 10	10 15	6 10
3½	5½	12 5	7 8	5 5
3¼	4½	10 0	7 0	4 10
2½	2¾	8 0	3 5	2 10
2	1¾	4 0	2 0	1 10

Compared with wire rope, hemp rope, and chain, each to take the same breaking strain, it will stand thus:—

Each to take breaking strain of	Weight per fm. of patent wire and hemp.	Weight per fm. of wire rope, ungalvanised.	Weight per fm. of hemp rope.	Weight per fm. of chain.
21 tons 0 cwts.	10½ lbs.	15½ lbs.	21 lbs.	59 lbs.
19 10	8½	13½	19	54
15 10	7	10¾	14	41
12 5	5½	7¾	12½	32
10 0	4½	7	10½	25
8 0	2¾	6½	8	20
4 0	1¾	3	4	8

This new rope has been in use at the London, East and West India, and Victoria Docks, in hauling vessels in and out of the locks, and the manner in which it has borne this severe practical test has given the greatest satisfaction. It is also used by shipping, for all sorts of standing rigging and towing hawsers. Its advantages for mining purposes are great, particularly for long capstan-ropes, being such a considerable saving of weight.

PRESERVATION OF BUILDING STONE.—In our last Journal we referred to Mr. F. Ransome's invention for silicising building stone, and purpose now adding a few additional particulars. We have said that the materials used are silicate of soda and chloride of calcium. Flint, or silex, is soluble by heat under pressure in a solution of caustic soda; in this form it is called soluble silicate of soda, and if the soda be by any means neutralised the flint is precipitated in a solid form, and cannot be again dissolved without a repetition of the above treatment. The application of the silicate was no novelty, but a great obstacle remained for Mr. Ransome to overcome. The protecting power of silicates was well known, but it was equally well known that they were so easily acted upon by moisture that to ensure the durability of the stone treated it was necessary continually to repeat the process, and this difficulty has been met by Mr. Ransome availing himself of his knowledge of chemistry to secure the production of an insoluble silicate of lime, so impregnated into the stone as almost to become a part of the stone itself.

Mr. Hart, the gas patentee, of Fleet-street, has offered a prize of 50*l.* for the best essay on his new gas-burner.

Mr. David Partridge, assistant chief engineer of the steam factory department at Woolwich, after a series of experiments, has invented an improved description of smoke-consuming apparatus, which is ordered to be applied to steam-vessels in the Royal Navy.

STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST.—Mr. W. H. Cuell's Annual Tabular Statement, with Returns of Metals, on Dividend-paying Cornish, Devonshire, Welsh, and Irish Mines, for the year 1858, will appear in our next Journal.

*** The INDEX and TITLE-PAGE to Volume XXVIII. of the MINING JOURNAL will be published as a SUPPLEMENT next week.

*** Now Ready, price One Shilling, THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858. By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., being the Fifteenth Annual Review. To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or through any bookseller or newsman in town or country.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Jan. 21, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 1- —
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 2½–0 1 3½
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 1 0½– —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 1–0 1 1½
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 11– —
Best selected....p. ton	115 10 0– —
Tough cake..... „	112 10 0– —
Tile ..... „	112 10 0– —
South American.. „	105 0 0–107 0 0

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7 5 0– —
Ditto, to arrive	6 17 6–7 0 0
Nail rods	7 10 0– —
„ Stafford. in London	8 0 0– 9 0 0
Bars ditto	8 0 0– 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	9 0 0– 9 15 0
Sheets, single	9 10 0–10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 15 0– 4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 10 0– 5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto....	6 5 0– 6 10 0
Ditto, railway ditto ..	6 10 0– —
Ditto, Swed. in London.	13 0 0–16 0 0
In stock to arrive....	— – —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 13 6– 2 15 6
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees..	2 19 6– 3 2 6
Ditto, forge.....	2 17 6– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 10 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3 0 0– 3 5 0

LEAD.	
English Pig	22 15 0–23 0 0
Ditto sheet	23 5 0–23 10 0
Ditto red lead	24 0 0– —
Ditto white	30 0 0– —
Ditto patent shot	26 10 0– —
Spanish	22 5 0–22 10 0
American	none.

BRASS.	Per lb.
Sheets	10¾d.–11½d.
Wire	10¾d.– —
Tubes	13½d.– 14d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton. (nom.)
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	21 0 0–22 0 0
„ (hammered).	20 0 0–20 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	21 0 0–22 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
QUICKSILVER .....p. lb.	0 2 0– —

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	23 0 0–23 5 0
To arrive	23 5 0– —

ZINC.	
In sheets	29 0 0– —

TIN.	
English, blocks 126	0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..127	0 0– —
Ditto, Refined 133	0 0– —
Banca 133	0 0–134 0 0
Straits 130	0 0–131 0 0

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 12 0– 1 13 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 18 0– 1 19 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 10 0– 1 11 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 16 0– 1 17 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 6 6– —
IX Ditto..... „	1 12 6– —
Canada plates ....p. ton	15 0 0–15 5 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing..p. lb. 10½d.

Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..p. cwt. 2 2 0

Indian Charcoal Pigs in London ..... — – 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Prices of metals have not undergone any alteration, there has not, however, been quite such a good enquiry, and the market consequently closes easy.

COPPER.—Since the advance orders have been scarce, especially for manufactured kinds for shipment. Best select is still in request, but smelters mostly refuse orders; tough ingot is also difficult to buy; a few parcels may be met with in second hands, but for all unwrought copper the market is tolerably firm; and, although just now there is evidently a diminished demand, holders of foreign look for higher prices, and very few importers are inclined to accept less than 115*l.* for Burra Burra. There are parcels of Spanish here, but the price quoted forbids business.

IRON.—There has not been by any means an active demand for iron. Rails have not been taken in large quantities, and contracts are limited. Ironmasters are indisposed to make concessions, anticipating a great improvement in the spring. Merchant bars are quiet; some few hundred tons have been sold at 6*l.* per ton at the works; first-class brands are now quoted at 5s. to 10s. per ton more. Staffordshire bars, hoops, sheets, &c., are in fair request, and the quotations are a little higher for best qualities; orders have been mostly taken at old prices, but sellers now exhibit more firmness, and stand out for an extra 5s. per ton. Swedish bars continue dull and unsaleable at present rates. Scotch pigs have slightly fluctuated—about 53s. 6d. to 54s. sellers; at the close they were 53s. 9d., cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

LEAD.—In this metal there is no change to note, prices being well maintained. A good business is doing for shipment.

SPELTER.—The market has been flat; holders remain firm at 22*l.* 15s. to 23*l.*, in warehouse, and 22*l.* 15s. for spring delivery, at which price some business is reported. Stocks still continue heavy, and the market wears a gloomy appearance.

TIN.—In English there is a fair demand, and smelters uphold former rates. In foreign a slight reaction has taken place, Banca having been sold at 132*l.*, cash, and Straits 130*l.*, three months prompt; holders, however, are very strong, and any downward tendency would merely be of a temporary character.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers have advanced their prices for I C coke to 26s., f.o.b. in London. STEEL.—Dull and without buyers.

QUICKSILVER.—Nothing to be had except in private hands, and not under 2s. per lb.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 20.—Since the date of our last report there is no feature in our metal market worthy of notice. The demand for manufactured iron is moderately good, and prices show no alteration. In Scotch pig-iron a fair amount of business has been done, and the tone of the market has assumed a firmer tendency; to-day, however, it is a shade weaker, and the value of mixed numbers, storekeepers' warrants, may be quoted as 53s. 6d., f.o.b. in Glasgow. The shipments are again smaller, being 6821 tons, against 8089 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Foreign tin has ruled weaker, but English is well supported, and a good demand exists. Tin-plates are firmer, with an upward tendency. For copper there is a fair enquiry at full rates. Lead is in improved demand, and quotations steadily maintained. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*l.* 12s. 6d to 7*l.* 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126*l.* per ton; common bar, 127*l.*; refined block, 133*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 3d. to 26s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 23*l.* per ton; English pig, 22*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 112*l.* 10s. per ton; best selected, 115*l.* 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 0½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

GLASGOW, JAN. 20.—During the past few days our market has experienced a slight improvement: 54s. was paid for cash settlement, but we closed to-day with sellers at this figure, buyers at 53s. 9d. The features of the trade are unaltered, and we cannot see at present any grounds for a rise of any consequence, although speculation may strengthen the market for awhile. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 57s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 52s. 9d.—Shipments: Foreign, 2110 tons; coastwise, 4711 tons = 6821 tons, against 8019 tons last year.

NEW YORK, JAN. 1.—Scotch pig-iron has been very little in demand, and former prices have with difficulty been obtained. The stock in hand is about 800 tons. English bar was inactive, the price being merely nominal and the stock light. In ingot copper only a small business has been doing, but holders are firm, 24¼ c., at four months, being asked for Lake. Old copper continues dull, and prices remain unchanged, the last quotation being 22c. for prime lots. In lead but very few transactions have taken place; we have only to note sales of 1500 pigs of galena, at $5·85, cash, and 40 tons of Spanish at $5·55, at four months; the stock on hand being about 5000 or 6000 tons. A steady trade has been doing in bar, pipe, and sheet, at 6c., cash. Block tin was quiet, the advance in price having checked the demand; holders continue firm at last week's quotations, but we do not hear of any sales. Tin-plates are dull, but firm at $9·25, six months, for 1-3 X. For spelter there has been very little demand, the quotation being 5¼ c. to 5⅝ c., at six months.

BOSTON, JAN. 7.—The activity in mining shares has been well maintained. The usual irregularity of the mails from Lake Superior prevents a complete statement, at this time, of the shipments for 1858. Ingot copper is firm, with moderate sales at 24 cents., four months. The shipments from Eagle Harbour of copper, during the year 1858, were—The North-West Mine, 83 tons 1245 lbs.; Central Mine, 136 tons 760 lbs.; Connecticut Mine, 40 tons; Copper Falls Mine, 107 tons 1403 lbs.; ditto, by John Uren, who is working part of this mine on tribute, 132 tons 1242 lbs. The Minesota Mine raised in November, 154 tons 570 lbs. of copper. At Adventure Mine, near Lake Superior, the stamp machinery is now in successful operation and doing good service, at a less expense in point of fuel than any other similar works on the Lake. They are now stamping 20 tons of copper rock in 24 hours, and consuming only two cords of wood for the purpose. Seven tons of rock to the cord is as economical work of this kind as we remember, and this was on much more extensive machinery than that of the Adventure.

IN SALTPETRE during the past week great activity has prevailed, a larger amount of business having been done, and, for the most part, at a slight advance upon last week's quotations; we have to note sales of 6288 bags of Bengal, refracting, 4½ to 2¾ per cent., at 41s. to 42s.; 7½ to 6½ per cent. ref., 40s. to 40s. 6d.; 8½ to 11½ per cent. ref., 39s. 3d.; and 12¾ per cent. ref., 37s. 6d. We also note sales of 810 bags of Bombay, 52¾ to 59½ per cent. ref., 32s. to 32s. 6d.; and 36 per cent. ref., at 33s. to 33s. 6d. During the past week 518 tons have been landed and 167 tons delivered, leaving the amount in stock 3336 tons, against 6511 tons at same time last year.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET, without any extraordinary activity, has been well supported since our last, and there is the same difficulty experienced in getting stock in several mines. One or two improvements have also taken place, and caused an increased demand. Shares most sought after have been Basset, East Basset, Rosewarne, Grambler, North Grambler, Pendeen, North Dolcoath, St. Ives Consols, Providence, Margaret, South Caradon, Tamar Consols, Kelly Bray, South Caradon Hooper, Crebor, Tolcarne, North Downs, and others. Wheal Buller, 130 to 135; at the meeting, the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 291*l.*, and a dividend of 768*l.* (3*l.* per share) was declared. South Caradon, 410 to 420, but in the absence of sellers no business doing; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend and bonus of 10*l.* per share will be declared, leaving a large balance of 2436*l.* in hand; the same dividend and bonus may also be expected in March, and a further addition made to the balance in hand. West Caradon shares have not been quite so firm, at 135 to 137½. Craddock Moor, 29 to 30; a dividend of 5s. per share was declared at the meeting. Wheal Basset rose from 217½ to 225, leaving off at 220 to 230, rumours of an improvement having been received; we have no official intelligence, but understand some rich stones of ore have been met with in the 110 fm. level, under the spot where a few years ago there was a rich bunch of ore in the 75. South Basset, 8 to 8½; at the meeting, a call of 2*l.* per share was made. Rosewarne shares have been largely dealt in, and on Thursday suddenly rose to 45, and leave off at 40 to 45; for some time past we have been referring to the difficulty in obtaining official reports from the mine, and whilst short notices have been occasionally given that "there was no change in the mine to notice," shares were being bought up, and nearly all of them for Cornwall; let us hope by waiting patiently until buyers are satisfied that the out-adventurers, or those that are left, may be informed of the nature of those improvements, which must have been given privately to a few. All we can now learn is that the bottom ends are looking better, the 46 improved, and the lode expected to be cut in the 70 in three weeks. Old Tolgus shares, at the date of our last, were 19 to 20, or 38 to 40 per 600th, with an upward tendency; but the extraordinary conduct of a shareholder, holding, as we understand, nearly 80 shares, at a cost of 50*l.* each, in obtaining an injunction in Chancery to restrain the issue of new shares, when, if we are rightly informed, the committee were willing to meet the question by convening a special meeting—either to approve or rescind the resolutions passed last week, and which appear to have been passed at an ordinary instead of a *special* meeting, according to the rules of the company—effectually put a stop to business for a time, and shares leave off at 25 to 30. Alfred Consols, 9 to 9¼. Bedford United shares have risen to 7¼, 7¾, and no sellers. Par Consols, 16¼ to 17. Pedn'deen shares have been dealt in at 4¾ to 5; the next sampling will be from 170 to 175 tons of copper ores, and fresh pitches set, at 4s. in 1*l.*; the mine appears to be opening out in a most satisfactory manner, and is likely to be a prize before long. Gonamena are flat at 6 to 7, and if, as we understand, there are ores discovered sufficient to pay costs of working for twelve months, during which time discoveries may be made, shares are worth looking after. West Setons have advanced to 330, 335, buyers. North Grambler shares have risen to 4¼, 5; the mine is said to be looking well. South Condurrow, 8s. to 10s., with a call of 5s. per share paid. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 90 to 95, but not so much doing. North Minera, 5¼ to 6; North Dolcoath, 5¾ to 6; Bryntail, 10¼ to 10⅝; Copper Hill, 95 to 100. Drake Walls have risen, and are in request at 1 to 1¼; the mine *is* said to be looking better. East Alfred, ⅞ to 1; East Gunnis Lake, 27s. to 32s. 6d., and likely to advance; East Russell, 7 to 7¼; East Trefusis, 3¼ to 4, and the mine coming into notice again; Great Hewas, 9s. to 10s.; Great South Tolgus, 12½ to 13; Kelly Bray, 2¼ to 2⅜, and a large business done; Lady Bertha flat at 20s. to 21s.; Marke Valley, 2½ to 2⅝; Wheal Margery, 8½ to 9; North Frances, 6¾ to 7¼; North Robert, 2¼ to 2⅜; North Trelawny, ⅞ to 1; Providence shares advanced to 67½ to 70; Rosewarne and Herland, 9¾ to 10¼; St. Day United, ⅜ to ½; Tamar Consols, 27s. to 29s.; Tolcarne, 18s. to 20s.; Tolvadden, 5 to 5¼; Trelyon Consols advanced to 12; Vale of Towy, 11s. to 12s.; West Par Consols, 15s. to 16s.; Wheal Addams, 18s. to 20s.: Wheal Grenville, 28s. to 30s.; Wheal Harriett, 13s. to 15s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 8¼ to 9½; Wheal Ludcott, 2⅛ to 2¼; Wheal Mary Ann, 48 to 49; Wheal Sidney, 17s. to 19s.; Trelawny, 30 to 31; South Tolgus, 75 to 80; St. Ives Consols have advanced to 60, 70; Wheal Crebor, ⅜ to ½; South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 19s. to 21s., with call paid; West Basset, 20 to 22; Wheal Edward, 2¼ to 2⅜; North Basset, 7 to 7½; Herodsfoot, 8 to 8½, and with difficulty obtained; Sortridge Consols, ½ to ⅝; South Carn Brea, 2¼ to 2⅜; Devon Great Consols, 465 to 475; Great Wheal Vor, ⅝ to ¾; Wheal Tehidy, 1 to 1⅛; Wheal Union, 1⅛ to 2¼; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 1⅛ to 1⅛; Carn Brea, 65 to 70; Cwm Sebon, ⅝ to 1. Wheal Trefusis, 5 to 5¼; there is a good looking lode for copper in the 55 fm. level, which has just come into granite. East Basset shares have been firmer, and more in demand, and advanced to 190, 195; the 157 tons of ore sampled on Thursday is calculated to produce 2586*l.* Great Alfred, 3¼ to 3⅜; at the meeting, the accounts presented showed a profit of 149*l.* 7s., and no call was made. Wheal Charlotte, 20 to 21; North Roskear, 20 to 21; North Crofty, 2¼ to 2⅜; Hingston Down Consols, 2¾ to 3, and mine improved.

In regard to the affair of OLD TOLGUS, which has during the week been the all-absorbing topic of conversation, the plain facts of the case, and we shall confine ourselves to them, appear to be these:—The mine is under the management of a committee, with Mr. Charles as secretary, and conducted on the Cost-book Principle, with a set of rules for its government. One of the rules states that the majority of votes at general meetings shall be binding upon all shareholders, whether present or not. Another, that no change in the constitution of the company shall be made except by resolution of a SPECIAL general meeting, convened for the purpose. The meeting held last week was, it appears, a mere ordinary meeting, but a proposition emanating from the committee, to create 600 new shares, at 5*l.* each, was carried in a meeting representing the majority of shares in the mine—with only one dissentient, a professional gentleman, with one share in his name—who entered a protest against all the resolutions. Mr. Watson, who was originally in favour of the more legitimate course of making a call, gave way to the general feeling of the meeting, supposing that the plan recommended by the committee had been brought forward in accordance with the rules of the company. On Monday morning, the shareholders in the mine, and many others who never held a share at all, received a written notice from a legal firm in the City, to the effect that a bill was about to be filed in Chancery, and an injunction obtained to prevent the issue of the new shares. The effect of this most extraordinary and unusual course may be better imagined than described. The committee, we understand, upon receiving notice, were at once willing to call a special meeting, and carry out the resolutions in a legal form, or to rescind them altogether, if it should be the wish of the shareholders to do so. Notwithstanding this, however, the bill, as we are informed, has been filed, and a copy prepared for every shareholder, so that very considerable costs have been incurred. The mover in this proceeding is said to be one of the largest shareholders from the commencement of the mine, and one whose name appears signed to most of the resolutions and operations of the late management, and that this mode of depreciating his own property, and annoying shareholders, the majority of whom have only joined the mine under its present management, and knew nothing of its former career, has been adopted through personal feeling towards the late manager, and because some 41 shares, upon which, it was stated at the meeting, he had paid 1600*l.*, were restored to him. We believe we have now placed before our readers the plain facts as we have been able to collect them; and it only remains for us to say, that no event which has happened to the mining world for years past has created more sensation, or more universal condemnation. It is not looked upon as a case simply regarding Old Tolgus, but one the principle of which affects the whole mining interest. If it be established as a precedent, that one shareholder, or his advisers, to gratify personal feeling towards one individual, can thus

attack a whole body of *unopposing* shareholders, and in a few days run them to some hundreds of pounds costs, a great blow and discouragement will be given to mining enterprise; and the manner in which the Old Tolgus shareholders are able to resist these costs—for we presume that the proceeding having been all on one side has now ceased—will be watched anxiously by one and all.

It is much to be regretted that party feeling should ever be permitted to interfere with the management of a mine, or that the interests of the shareholders, as a body, should be jeopardised to further those of individuals. On Dec. 23 a meeting was held in the county, and resolutions passed for removing the seat of management from London to the mine. Upon this the London holders took immediate steps to convene a special meeting, in order that objectionable portions of the resolutions might be rescinded. In the course of a few days the signatures of the holders of 10,018 of the 20,000 were obtained; and at the special meeting, on Monday, every disagreement was cleared up, and in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the adventurers, who reside in London, the financial affairs of the adventure will henceforth be entrusted to a committee of management, and the books and papers of the company will be lodged in a London office—that of Mr. Edward King, who enjoys a high reputation for ability and integrity, which will certainly facilitate the transfer of shares in the London market. The sampling of 399 tons of copper ore, estimated to be worth 2000*l.*, and 30 tons of black tin, which will realise another 200*l.*, making the returns for November and December 4000*l.*, against a total cost of 3500*l.*, is a satisfactory test of the property, and it is believed that, under proper management, St. Day United Mines will soon be entitled to be restored to its position amongst the dividend-paying mines.

In the COAL MARKET, during the past week, there has been but a limited amount of business doing, the demand for every description of coal being very trifling. On Monday, there were only 71 ships at market, 32 of which were sold, the prices being—Best Wallsend, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; second quality, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; manufacturers' 15s. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 3d. On Wednesday there were 47 ships at market, and only 18 sold. Yesterday house qualities were a little more in demand, at a slight reduction from previous rates, and the closing quotations were—Best Wallsend, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; second quality, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s.; and steam, 21s.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4428 tons of ore were sold, realising 25,550*l.* 11s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 146*l.* 10s.; average produce, 5¼; average price per ton, 5*l.* 15s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 257 tons 10 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Dec. 23	4431	£139 12	6	£5 13 0	£93 17
„ 30	3015	136 7	6⅞	6 12 6	96 6
Jan. 6	3559	138 0	7⅛	7 9 0	100 15
„ 13	3862	146 12	6	6 2 0	101 0
„ 20	4428	146 10	5⅞	5 15 6	99 4

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 9s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 6*l.* 9s., and in the price per ton of ore about 8s.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 716*l.*, being 7*l.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ore sampled in the months of Sept. and Oct. last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 19,477*l.* 11s. 9d. in cash and ore bills not at maturity, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

Wheal Buller, on Tuesday, declared a dividend of 76*l.* (3*l.* per share).

The Wicklow Copper Mine Company, at the meeting on Thursday, declared a dividend of 30s. per share. The account for six months, ending Sept., showed—Amount received for sales of precipitate and copper pyrites, 21,291*l.* 4s. 11d.; less charges of half-year, 12,843*l.* 16s. 9d.: showing a balance of nett profit of 8447*l.* 8s. 2d. The ores raised were—pyrites, 17,003 tons; coppery pyrites, 1500 tons: precipitate, 4 tons=18,507 tons. The shafts, levels, pitwork, and machinery are in substantial good order. During the half-year a new boiler has been put in to the 20-in. steam-whim, and new nozzles to the 50-inch pumping-engine, which, with some additions of a minor nature, add to the efficiency of the general plant; and all the operations are proceeding with vigorous and proportionate advantages.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Jan. 12., the accounts for Sept. and Oct. last showed—Balance last audit, 698*l.* 15s. 3d.; ores sold, 1763*l.* 10s. 5d.=2462*l.* 5s. 8d.—Labour cost, 1028*l.* 13s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 343*l.* 3s. 6d.; lords' dues, 110*l.* 10s. 6d.: leaving a credit balance of 979*l.* 18s. 1d. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. Capts. H. Taylor and J. Taylor reported that the 72 west, on Vercoe's lode, was worth 2 tons per fm.; the 72 east, 1 ton; the 62 west, ½ ton. The winze below the 62 was worth 1 ton, and the stopes in the bottom of the 62, east of eastern cross-course, 1½ ton. The 72 west, on Vivian's lode, was worth 1 ton; the 62 west, 2½ tons; the 42 west, 2 tons; the stopes in the back of the 62, 1½ ton, and the lode in the winze in the bottom of the 52, 1½ ton per fathom. The next sale will be about 212 tons of good quality copper ore.

At Pedn-an-drea United Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1255*l.* 1s. 11d.; for black tin, 3543*l.* 16s.; copper ore, 64*l.* 8s.; calls, 68*l.* 14s. 7d.; discount, 5*l.* 10s. 2d.=4937*l.* 11s. 5d.—By paid labour cost, Oct., 1065*l.* 18s. 11d.; Nov., 1159*l.* 12s. 8d.; sundry merchants, 920*l.* 10s. 2d.; lords' dues, 76*l.* 0s. 1d.; auditors, 6*l.* 11s. 3d.; secretary, &c., two months, 24*l.* 12s. 2d.; leaving cash at the Commercial Bank, 189*l.* 6s. 4d., and tin bills at Redruth to pay Dec. labour cost, due on Friday, 1494*l.* 19s. 10d. The agent's report will be found among the British Mines.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Jan. 12, the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed—Balance last audit, 137*l.* 18s. 3d.; ore sold, 869*l.* 8s. 7d.=1007*l.* 6s. 10d.—Labour cost, 621*l.* 10s. 10d.; lord's dues, 54*l.* 18s. 6d.; materials, &c., 184*l.* 11s. 11d.: leaving a credit balance of 146*l.* 5s. 7d. Capts. R. Pascoe and W. George, jun., report that the lode in the 80 east (Sarah's lode) has averaged 3 tons of ore per fm. in the last 10 fms. drivage. They have holed the winze from the 70 to the 80, which has opened some good tribute ground. The lode in the 58 has not proved so productive as was anticipated, although they have driven through several fathoms of profitable ground. The 38, on Gilpin's lode, has been disordered, but still produces a little ore. They sampled on Monday (computed) 100 tons of ore.

At New Crow Hill meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed calls not received on 2149 shares, amounting to 268*l.* 12s. 6d.; the same were absolutely forfeited, and at the conclusion it was agreed that the secretary be instructed to re-enter the present shareholders' names in the books of the company, provided the calls be paid on or before Feb. 15; and instructions were ordered to be sent to the captain to sink a winze below the 55, and to leave the sinking perpendicularly at present, when it was determined to prosecute the workings vigorously.

At Great Wheal Alfred general meeting, yesterday (Mr. Thos. Field in the chair), the statement of accounts, showing a balance in favour of mine of 149*l.* 7s. 1d., was read, received, and passed.—[The agents' report appears among the British Mines.]

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 147*l.* 6s. 7d.; mine cost, Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1669*l.* 15s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 695*l.* 13s.; lord's dues, 131*l.* 14s. 5d.; sundries, 42*l.* 18s. 1d.=2687*l.* 7s. 11d.—Ores sold, 2379*l.* 10s. 5d.; calls paid, 128*l.*: leaving balance against the mine, 179*l.* 17s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. A report from Capt. Rose, of a very satisfactory character, was read. The committee were re-elected for the next three months, and a vote of thanks to them for their past services having been passed, the meeting separated.

At the St. Day United Mines meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the appointment of Messrs. Williams, J. Balster, E. Boyle, R. R. Broad, and Hallett (the latter in the room of Mr. F. Pryor, resigned), was confirmed; and certain portions of resolutions passed on December 23 were rescinded. The office of auditors was dispensed with, with the best thanks of the meeting to Messrs. Broad and Norcom for past services. Full details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The Camborne Vean and Wheal Francis accounts, as reported by Mr. Edsall, show a debit balance of 1213*l.* 12s. 2d. The accounts brought up to Sept. 30 showed a general correctness.

At Wheal Trebarvah meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. George Staveley in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 716*l.* 9s. 7d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, June, 233*l.* 5s. 11d.; July, 165*l.* 0s. 11d.; August, 256*l.* 17s. 3d.; Sept., 324*l.* 17s. 9d.; October, 309*l.* 10s. 1d.; November, 356*l.* 9s. 6d.; coal and freight, 112*l.* 0s. 11d.; sundries, 39*l.* 3s. 11d.=2513*l.* 15s. 10s.—Calls received, 1024*l.*; copper ore sold, 823*l.* 16s. 11d.; tin ore sold, 10*l.* 15s. 1d.: leaving balance against the mine, 655*l.* 3s. 10d. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. Gundry and Hosking reported favourably upon the mine. They recommended the old engine-shaft to be cleared up, divided, and secured, as the best and most effectual course to open all the old mine, which is likely to be a great help to them at the present standard for copper. When the mine ceased working the standard for copper was only about 80*l.* per ton. They have about 45 tons of ore towards the next sampling.

At the North Wheal Wrey meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a cash balance, with arrears of call on the nine months' working, of 947*l.* 0s. 7d.; to liquidate which, and to pay off liabilities, a call of 10s. per share was made.

At the Devon Wheal Buller Mine meeting, on Jan. 15, (Mr. G. F. Buller in the chair) the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 52*l.* 5s.; ores sold, 211*l.* 14s. 5d.; carriage received, 17*l.* 8s.; calls, 483*l.* 19s.=765*l.* 6s. 5d.—Mine cost, Aug., 161*l.* 6s. 8d.; Sept., 168*l.* 19s. 8d.; Oct., 172*l.* 16s. 8d.; merchants' bills, &c., 198*l.* 3s.: leaving credit balance, 74*l.* 0s. 5d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 321*l.* 18s. 6d. Arrears of call received at and since the meeting, 180*l.* A call of 2s. per share was made, payable on or before Feb. 1. Captain F. Bennetts, jun., reported that since the meeting in Sept. the cross-cut at the 56 had been continued, which had intersected a lode. The cross-course was looking favourable for the productiveness of the lode it intersects. The 56 may be expected to become more productive. The 44 was composed of spar, peach, mundic, and stones of copper ore. The 32 was poor, but kindly; and the 10 was composed of gossan, spar, peach, mundic, and a little copper ore.

At New Treleigh Consols general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Little in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 57*l.* 2s. 7d., and a statement of liabilities over assets, after providing for December cost, of 65*l.* 2s. 2d. A resolution was passed that the mine be divided into 6000 shares instead of 8000, as formerly. A call of 2s. per share was made on 5320 shares, and the committee authorised to dispose of the balance, 680, at not less than 20s. per share, as, in consequence of the improved prospects of the mine, the shareholders were unanimously agreed that was the lowest price they should be offered at. A very favourable report from the captain was read. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

West Wheal Providence, on Wednesday, made a call of 7s. 6d. per share.

At the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.P., in the chair), the resolutions, which appear in another column, were unanimously confirmed.

The Scottish Australian Investment Company directors have issued their report for the half-yearly meeting to be held on Friday next. The accounts show the operations of the company for the six months ending in the colony on June 30, and in London on Dec. 31. Several properties and interests, already known to the readers of the *Mining Journal*, were sold to the Scottish Australian Mining Company for 30,000*l.*, there being, further, reserved to the Investment Company a royalty of 3d. per ton on all coal, and 1-15th part of all ores, metals, and metallic minerals that may be raised from these properties in manner set forth in the contract of sale. As respects the Good Hope, however, the royalty is subject to an arrangement with the discoverer, whereby he is entitled to that royalty, or 1-10th of the nett profit derived from mining operations in the property, at the option of this company. By this sale a profit of 19,093*l.* 13s. 2d. has been realised and carried to the credit of profit and loss. Since the last half-yearly meeting the 2270 shares in the Bon Accord Company have been sold, and a profit of 411*l.* 3s. 11d. realised. The revenue and profit and loss account shows—Profit in colony, 9084*l.* 13s. 10d.; profit on sale to Scottish Australian Mining Company, 19,093*l.* 13s. 2d.; profit on sale of Bon Accord shares, 411*l.* 3s. 11d.; transfer fees, interest, and sundries, 713*l.* 9s. 10d.=28,893*l.* 0s. 9d.—Salaries, rent, and petty cash, in colony, 1236*l.* 12s.; managers and sub-manager's commissions on profits, 1268*l.* 12s. 2d.; London expenses, 837*l.* 10s. 6d.; converting shares into stock and amount written off cost of office furniture, 54*l.* 7s. 6d.: leaving credit balance, 25,405*l.* 18s. 7d., to which must be added balance standing at credit of reserved fund account, 32,231*l.* 0s. 8d., out of which it is proposed to declare a dividend of 10,000*l.* (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less income tax), which will leave the sum of 22,231*l.* 0s. 8d. to the credit of the reserve fund account. The visit of the manager to England, after an absence of nearly eighteen years in their service, has been productive of much advantage to the company. The board have been materially assisted by him in effecting the disposal of the mineral properties which have been sold since his arrival; and every opportunity has been and will continue to be taken during the remainder of his stay in this country to consider and discuss with him personally all such matters as may be thought capable of being made conducive to the future prosperity of the company. One of the most important of these matters has already been so far matured as to induce the board to recommend his suggestions for the adoption of the proprietary. The manager has long considered that the financial position of the company has not been on so comprehensive and extended a scale as its machinery and capabilities justify and require. He has felt that a considerably increased amount of capital might be employed by the company to great advantage, and with scarcely any increase in the working expenses; and these views Mr. Morehead has urged on the attention of the board in an interesting communication on the subject. The directors, considering the services of Mr. Morehead during the long period of 18 years, and the expenses sustained by him in visiting this country, are unanimously of opinion that the sum of 1000*l.* should be presented to him, subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing meeting. Without attaching undue importance to the royalties reserved in favour of the company from the mineral properties recently sold, the directors reasonably anticipate from them a future considerable profit. At the date of the last communication from Sidney the affairs of the company were progressing favourably.

In Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares, much business has been done during the week, at an improved price in several instances; North Rhine shares being an instance of this, several large orders having been received from various parts of the country; and in Scotland, we find by the local Lists, especially at Aberdeen, great animation has prevailed; the closing quotations being ⅜, ½ pm., being an advance of ⅛ per cent. since last week. ——The Alten and Quænangen produce for Nov. is estimated at 237 tons, or 13·87 per cent. of copper. The lode in No. 1 stope, Old Mine, had been divided by a stratum of greenstone, and they were raising good work from above what was formerly considered the hanging wall, the upper branch of the vein continuing quite as rich as that already excavated. In the cross-cut from E lode, Quænangen, they had intersected a lode from which 2 tons of ore had been raised, containing 40 per cent. of copper. This discovery, from the richness of the ore, is considered of great importance.——The United Mexican Mining Association works are about the same as last reported. They had effected a communication between the newest portion of the shaft and the lowest level, and by the end of December they hoped to resume extracting ores at that part. A raspa for go'd had just been made, the result of which was very satisfactory: it gave 85 marcs of plata mista, each marc containing 6 dwts. 18 grs. of silver, and 2062 grains of gold, a very rich ley, the value is about $5700. The profit on the three months' working promises to be an improvement on the last.——The Central American Mining Company, during Nov., produced 55 tons of silver ore, valued at 3000*l.* All the stopes are looking well, and some considerably improved. During the four weeks ending November 27 upwards of 3000*l.* worth of silver ore had been returned from San Pantaleon Mine. They are about shipping to England 219 bags of silver, in addition to that already waiting, 559 bags.——The Wildberg Mining Company have sampled for December 202½ tons of ore, expected to produce 108 tons of lead and 2580 oz. of silver. They had two parcels of good quality ore on hand, which would be sampled immediately. Every part of the mine was looking well.——The Dun Mountain general meeting will be held on Wednesday. It is possible the suspension of the mines may come under consideration.——The Victor Emanuel Mining Company are progressing very favourably with their operations at Meggiandona. In the cross-cut they have discovered a branch of copper ore 6 in. wide, and worth 1½ ton of good ore per fathom; and this, as they have not yet reached the lode, may be looked upon as very promising for its value. The lode in the winze is producing from 2 to 3 tons per fm.—— St. John del Rey shares have been in good demand during the week, at 11¼, 12. Worthing shares have been freely dealt in at 5s. 9d., 6s., and 6s. 3d., leaving off at 5s. 9d., 6s. 3d. In Mariquita, business done at ⅜, ⅞. United Mexican, 2¾, 3. Port Phillip in good demand, at 9s. to 10s., very few sellers. Bon Accord shares enquired for, at par to ¼ pm. British Iron have found buyers, at 2¾. New Granada, ⅛ to ¼. Linares, 8 to 8¼ ex div. Copiapo, 11 to 12. Cobre Copper, 38 to 40. General Mining Association, 20¼ to 21¼. Lusitanian, 1¼ to ¾ dis. Pontgibaud, 5 to 5¼. Fortuna: From the reports we learn that in the 4, east of Garcia's winze (east of engine-shaft) the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1¼ ton of ore per fm. El Clavel winze is worth 1¼ ton per fm. Henderson's shaft, 1¼ ton. Lowndes' shaft, ¾ ton per fm. The 4th level west (Los Salidos), 3 tons. The 3d level east, 1 ton. They had completed sinking the shaft to the 4th level.——The Linares Lead Mining Company have received despatches from their agent, from which it appears the mines are in a flourishing state, the whole of the workings yielding a good quantity of ore.——The Pontgibaud advices show that they have in the shallow adit level (Roure) cut into the lode about 5 ft., containing silver lead ore, and of a promising character. The stopes and tribute pitches in the mine are giving a good supply of work for the laveries.——The Hope Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company have received very cheering accounts. They had shipped for England 18 tons of silver lead, and 7 tons of argentiferous copper regulus.—— From Rio Grande, the agent writes that the property in every respect had considerably improved; and as soon as he could command a sufficiency of labour he would commence getting out the ore then in sight.——The British and Foreign Smelting Company's petition for winding-up has been adjourned by consent to Feb. 12.——From Ellerslie and Bardowie a valuable sample of the lode has been received, which has been valued at 80*l.* per ton for silver and copper.

From San Francisco, we learn that the mining interests in both California and British Columbia are likely to be seriously affected by the stoppage of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine, at the instance of the State, under an injunction on the question of title. Already this indispensable element has advanced 30 per cent., and unless British or European merchants send forward supplies it will soon reach a famine price, to the great detriment of digging and mining operations, for, unlike their Australian brethren, the Californian diggers, when at all attainable, "fresh up," as they say, with quicksilver.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that cheap money is having its effect upon the mining market; this kind of property is firmer, and more enquired after, a few shares having changed hands this week. Craven Moors remain about the same; Merryfields rather lower, owing to a call due early next month. A meeting of the shareholders of the Pencorse Mining Company has been held in Leeds this week, which was well attended; a call of 4s. per share was made—2s. to be paid on the 24th inst., and 2s. in March next; the meeting unanimously confirmed a former resolution to wind-up the company. The Wet Groves Mine is improving; they are expecting to pay a dividend next month of from 15s. to 20s. per share upon each 5*l.* 10s. share.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—On Tuesday, a sitting was held in this matter before the Chief Clerk of the Master of the Rolls, at the Rolls Chambers, but little was done, except settling compromises with some contributories, as Messrs. Hyam's case was adjourned. On Thursday Schloss's case came before the Chief Clerk, being that of a purchaser of shares who had never received dividends, paid a call, or performed a partnership act. The Chief Clerk decided to put him on the list of contributories. Mr. Linklater, on his behalf, with the view of appealing to another Court, brought the decision before the Master of the Rolls on the same day, who affirmed the decision after a short argument, but as the case was one of importance allowed the costs out of the estate. Mr. Schloss was represented by Mr. George Linklater, the Official Manager by Mr. Roxburgh, instructed by Messrs. Amery, Travers, and Smith, and the representative of creditors by Mr. Southgate. In the course of the day Mr. Compton Smith, on behalf of sundry creditors, applied for leave to take out a summons to sue the shareholders, which was granted.

At the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society meeting, on Monday (Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., in the chair), the report and treasurer's account showed that the receipts for admission to the last exhibition were greater than on any previous occasion; 412*l.* 10s. 5d. had been received during the year, the disbursements being 383*l.* 14s. 7d. The subject of letting the hall was discussed, when, in order to remove the difficulty and conscientious scruples of several active and working members of the committee, it was unanimously resolved to let the hall to a responsible party for 12 months, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry this arrangement into effect. The meeting was then occupied for some length of time discussing the subject of the education of miners, and the system of reporting engines, &c.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The council have invited Mr. Hyde Clarke to become a vice-president of the association, and he has undertaken to deliver an address at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at seven in the evening, to the members of the association, on the establishment of a Geological Survey of England, by the organisation of sections and local committees of the association. The number of members enrolled since December is 170.

At the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, a paper was read on the practicability of counteracting a portion of the resistance at the head of a ship, by employing a revolving conical bow to work a steam propeller. The plan, that of Mr. Morris, has been patented by Mr. Robert Griffiths, engineer, London.

WEEKLY DIARY.

MEETINGS.

TUESDAY	Bronfloyd	38, King William-street—at 12.
	Cobre Copper	Gresham House—at 1.
	Okel Tor	Queen's Arms, Newgate-street—at 4.
	Tavy Consols	51, Threadneedle-street.
WEDNESDAY	Quartz Reduction	3, Old Broad-street—at 1.
	West Basset	50, Threadneedle-street—at 2.
	United Mexican	5, Finsbury-circus—at 1.
	Holmbush	25, Bucklersbury—at 1.
	Dun Mountain	London Tavern—at 1.
	Galvanised Iron	London Tavern—at 1.
	Enys (Wendron)	On the Mine.
THURSDAY	Collacombe	50, Threadneedle-street—at 1.
	West Caradon	5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street—at 2.
FRIDAY	Scottish Australian Investmt.	London Tavern—at 12.
	Cornwall Great Consolidated.	Guildhall Coffee House—at 1.

Secretaries and pursers will oblige by forwarding notices of forthcoming meetings.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on January 17.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Foxdale	100	£26 15 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.
ditto	100	16 1 6	ditto
Sold on January 18.			
Gellirhelron	30	14 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Llanfyrnach	30	13 13 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Keswick	20	14 2 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Sold on January 21.			
Abbey Consols	40	13 13 6	John Bibby & Sons.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on December 30.

	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Gt. Wheal Vor	15 5 2 3	£75 5 0	£1149 10 6	Chyandour.
ditto	2 7 0 12	67 10 0	158 19 6	ditto
ditto	14 15 0 0	75 5 0	1109 18 10	Mellanear.
ditto	2 9 3 1	67 10 0	167 18 8	ditto
Sold on January 5.				
St, Day United	8 12 3 2	63 12 6	549 12 4	—
Sold on January 12.				
E. Wh. Lovell	3 16 2 7	—	300 2 6	—
Sold on January 13.				
Boscundle	15 9 1 23	70 10 0	1090 16 6	Harvey & Co., &c.
ditto	13 18 2 14	70 0 0	975 3 8	Enthoven & Sons.
ditto	30 7 1 13	69 15 0	2118 3 9	Harvey & Co., &c.
ditto	21 6 3 27	69 5 0	1478 9 1	Enthoven & Sons.
ditto	1 17 2 13	67 7 6	126 14 4	ditto
Sold on January 15.				
St. Austell Con.	13 17 2 0	72 0 0	999 0 0	ditto
ditto	0 7 1 12	60 0 0	22 1 5	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Redruth, January 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	126	£3 5 0
ditto	124	3 5 0
ditto	117	2 14 0
ditto	116	8 14 6
ditto	113	8 15 6
ditto	112	9 9 6
ditto	107	3 18 6
ditto	106	4 14 0
ditto	105	4 10 6
ditto	104	3 16 6
ditto	103	2 13 6
ditto	102	3 10 6
ditto	98	4 3 6
ditto	97	7 18 6
ditto	95	1 11 6
ditto	94	2 7 6
ditto	91	10 5 0
ditto	82	10 5 0
ditto	78	7 1 0
ditto	55	3 0 0
Phœnix	102	7 12 6
ditto	89	5 8 6
ditto	85	6 10 6
ditto	76	5 13 6
ditto	48	12 19 6
West Caradon	82	8 3 6
ditto	65	8 9 6
ditto	63	9 2 0
ditto	40	12 0 0
ditto	25	6 3 0
Bedford United	109	6 2 6
ditto	104	6 7 6
Hingston Down	55	£3 15 6
ditto	51	7 11 0
ditto	50	3 12 6
ditto	49	3 11 6
Devon and Cornwall	71	1 13 0
ditto	60	2 2 0
ditto	40	12 15 6
ditto	30	4 10 0
Collacombe	71	5 6 6
ditto	66	6 9 6
ditto	34	8 17 6
ditto	21	3 3 0
Kelly Bray	69	6 0 6
ditto	62	2 11 6
ditto	17	4 3 0
Calstock Consols	79	7 10 0
ditto	61	7 7 6
Wheal Friendship	65	4 18 0
ditto	58	16 2 6
Lady Bertha	85	3 0 6
ditto	18	12 0 6
Wheal Franco	53	3 18 0
ditto	25	3 6 6
ditto	20	1 11 6
East Wheal Russell	75	6 17 6
Hawkmoor	66	5 12 0
Gawton	40	1 11 6
ditto	16	5 12 0
Devon and Courtenay	40	4 16 6
Fisher's Ore	35	2 10 6
Devon Buller	24	6 3 6
Wellington's Ore	3	4 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	2022	£10,637 4 0	Lady Bertha	103	£ 473 11 6	
Phœnix	400	2,869 6 0	Wheal Franco	98	321 6 6	
West Caradon	275	2,428 5 6	East Wheal Russell	75	515 12 6	
Bedford United	213	1,339 12 6	Hawkmoor	66	369 12 0	
Hingston,Down	205	949 2 0	Gawton	56	152 12 0	
Devon and Cornwall	201	889 3 0	Devon & Courtenay	40	193 0 0	
Collacombe	192	1,173 6 6	Fisher's Ore	35	88 7 6	
Kelly Bray	158	706 3 6	Devon Buller	24	148 4 0	
Calstock Consols	140	1,042 7 6	Wellington's Ore	2	9 0 0	
Wheal Friendship	123	1,263 15 0				

Average Standard ..... £146 10 0 | Average Produce 5⅞
Average Price per ton £5 15 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 4428 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 257 tons 10 cwts.
Amount of Money £25,550 11 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £146 12 0.—Average Produce 6
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £139 12 0.—Produce, 6.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	205	£ 966 5 6
Vivian and Sons	697½	4206 19 9
Freeman and Co.	282	1419 6 0
Grenfell and Sons	559½	3291 0 3
Crown Copper Company	59	185 14 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	457	2754 8 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	943	5840 7 6
Mason and Elkington	555	3332 5 6
F. Bankart	141	885 4 6
Copper Miners' Company	239	976 7 0
C. Lambert	126	409 10 0
Alkali Company	34	301 15 0
Briton Ferry Company	130	981 7 6
Total	4428	£25,550 11 6

Copper ores for sale, on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 573—Great Wheal Busy 453—South Caradon 424—St. Day United 399—Fowey Consols 375—Wheal Ellen 215—Craddock Moor 212—South Crinnis 193—Gonamena 106—South Wheal Ellen 71—North Downs 66—Perran St. George 49—North Wheal Busy 49—Wheal Basset Consols 46—Killifreth 36—Trethellan 34—Wheal Henry 34—Wheal Vyvyan 6—North Wheal Leisure 6—Vivian's and Co.'s Precipitate 5—Visick's Precipitate 3—Symons's Precipitate 1.—Total, 3356 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Saturday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Wheal Seton 594—Wheal Clifford and New Engine Ore 500—South Wheal Frances 470—Tincroft 352—Wheal Basset 337—Condurrow 290—South Wheal Tolgus 177—East Pool 159—East Basset 157—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 147—Dolcoath 134—Camborne Vean and Wheal Francis 128—Trevoole 100—Duke of Cornwall 75—South Wheal Crofty 70—North Pool 37—Cook's Kitchen 29—North Frances 16—Wheal Maxwell 15.—Total, 3787 tons.

THIRD SALE IN JANUARY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1850	2343	10	£17,547 19 0	£102 2 0	£74 14 0	£84 0
1851	2613	9½	16,527 11 6	95 4 0	66 8 0	84 0
1852	2839	8⅝	16,694 9 0	103 6 0	70 8 0	88 10
1853	3411	7⅛	29,753 15 0	152 6 0	115 16 0	107 10
1854	4156	6½	28,116 11 6	146 19 0	104 9 0	126 0
1855	3584	6¼	20,749 11 0	137 2 0	92 19 0	126 0
1856	5336	5⅞	28,701 4 0	144 0 0	95 5 0	126 0
1857	5084	6	35,204 9 6	159 17 0	114 8 0	126 0
1858	4018	6⅜	22,435 2 0	150 13 0	87 10 0	107 10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE REDRUTH TICKETING, JAN. 13.—An incorrect statement having been forwarded of the amount of each company's purchase, we are requested to publish the following corrected return. The error evidently arose in copying, as the total is correct:—

No. 1	£ 327 16 10	No. 7	£4752 5 5
„ 2	4619 12 3	„ 8	2758 19 8
„ 3	1817 4 4	„ 9	2790 19 9
„ 4	1472 14 10	„ 10	1478 19 0
„ 5	973 14 3	„ 11	153 15 0
„ 6	2418 14 2		
Total			£23,564 15 6

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED—THE BILL IN CHANCERY.—Please reply to the following queries in your Notices to Correspondents:—

1.—What effect will the filing of a bill in Chancery have upon the future working of a mine? I refer to the Old Tolgus United Mines. Must the operations of the company necessarily cease until the opposition is removed, or does it merely affect the proceedings of the meeting last week, as reported in your Journal?

2.—Should the shareholders agree to some other plan of raising the money, will any great expense have been incurred by filing the bill? and who will have to bear the expense?

3.—Cannot individuals be *compelled* to pay their calls in any *given time* decided upon by the majority of shareholders?—QUERIST.

1. The mere filing of a bill in Chancery against a mining company does not stop the operations of the company in any way, neither must its operations necessarily cease. It does not affect the proceedings of any meeting or transaction to which the bill refers. The reason is that the filing the bill is an act that may be done by any one without sufficient or legal grounds for so doing. If, however, the bill should be prosecuted to a decree, then such decree will bind the company according to the tenor of the decree.

2. The expenses of a bill in Chancery fluctuate with its length and other circumstances, but it must be a very stiff bill to cost 30*l*. The person who files the bill must pay its expenses, unless by decree the expenses are ordered to be paid by the company or persons against whom the bill is filed, or it is compromised on terms.

3. Adventurers can be compelled to pay their calls in any given time decided upon by the majority of the shareholders. But to answer this query correctly, the cost-book rules or articles of association must be consulted, and the methods therein mentioned for proceeding against defaulting shareholders should be strictly followed.

LEAD SMELTING.—Your correspondent, "A," enquires if "A Lead Smelter" has supplied Mr. Tuson with samples of lead ore, &c., which he offered to examine. In reply thereto, I beg to say that a number were duly sent some time ago, and the particulars supplied for communication, which Mr. Tuson said would be necessary to hold during the examination, but since have not heard from him.—A LEAD SMELTER.

REDUCTION OF POOR ORES.—In all the processes undertaken by these gentlemen they in general forget the most paramount cost—that is, the expense of mining; their operations may be very useful in reducing poor ores when once they are to grass, but it is questionable whether it is of any utility to mine where the stuff is so poor. Mr. Sinding's process has been adopted in Fohidal in Norway, and there found efficacious. For many years there have been lying there at grass large heaps of stuff which were too poor to be reduced by the blast-furnace as they would not bear the expense of fuel; these have now been utilised. The cost of mining is not there taken into consideration, but I am quite convinced that Mr. Sinding is aware of the large deposits of copper ores of from 1¾ per cent. to 3 per cent. which exist in Romsdal, and might be successfully treated by his method. Why is this not done?—because the expense of mining would be too great in the first instance. In the same country I have seen in the interior, near the Dorrefjeld, spunts of ore of 60 per cent., but in such inaccessible places that the expense of getting the mineral would be greater than the value when reduced. Inventors in general parade how cheaply they can perform what they promise; my experience has taught me that in too many instances there are no persons who deceive themselves so much as projectors; they have no doubt of the feasibility of their schemes, but in the majority of cases they miscalculate the first cost. No one is more alive to their own interests than the copper smelters; how is it if they were at all practical that they have never adopted any of the patents of these economisers? merely, in my opinion, because they have found them of no practical utility. Many of the new alterations in the furnaces are not patented; and, while on this subject, I may state that a double-bedded one, which has been in use in Germany for over 150 years, was lately trumpeted forth in this country as a new invention. The *Mining Journal* has drawn public attention lately to copper smelting, and a list of the several patents, with comments on them, have appeared in able articles on the subject; yet, while reading these with all due attention, I can perceive nothing that is likely to supersede the old mechanical method by reducing with fire, as now practised at Swansea. I am no enemy to improvement in copper smelting; I believe it is susceptible of some, but if this is to be effected it must be by practical men, and not by a set of empirics, who lay down rules and regulations on a subject of which they are not practically acquainted with the minutest details.—E. S.

TIN IN AUSTRALIA.—I should feel obliged if some well-informed correspondent would state in what part of Australia tin is found in the largest quantity; what it is worth per ton there; what the freight per ton is to England, and the value per ton when sent home; and if there are any means of smelting it in Australia? A reply to this enquiry will oblige more than—ONE IN THE TIN TRADE: *Truro, Cornwall, Jan.* 18.

TIN-PLATES OF PUDDLED STEEL.—Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, has made an application for a patent for making tinned plates of puddled steel, and his application is opposed by Mr. Clay and others. Six months ago I sent a small piece of puddled steel down into Wales for that very purpose, but I never had a report as to its efficiency, although there can be no doubt as to that. This I can at any time prove.—R. M. D.

WHEAL VELVET.—Can any of your readers inform me where this mine is situated, the captain's name, and also the quantity of mineral raised in 1858, if any?—W. TREGASKIS.

CARN VIVIAN.—In last week's Journal I observe a letter from a "Mining Student," stating that in Feb., 1857, Capt. Tregay, of Lostwithiel, predicted the discovery of lead near the 50 fm. level. I recollect Captain Tregay inspecting the mine, but was not before aware of his making the statement alluded to. Capt. Tregay certainly had a very high opinion of the north and south course as a lead lode, and even made an offer to work it for lead independently of the east and west lode. This north and south lode has not been seen below the 10, where it produced a considerable quantity of lead. Judging from its underlie at that level, it must now be about 15 fms. from the shaft; and it is considered by many that it will prove equally, if not more, productive than our present lode. Your correspondent speaks of Carn Vivian as a "puzzle." Certain parties who a few months ago depreciated the mine (in forgetfulness of the old adage that "those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones) are, doubtless, considerably "puzzled" at this (to them) unexpected discovery. It is, however, no "puzzle" to those who were acquainted with the mine, and who had observed the regular and continuous improvement of the lode from the 10 downwards.—OBSERVER.

ROSSIE AND CANADA.—The error complained of in your report of the proceedings of this company appears to have arisen from the omission of the word "only" in an answer to a question as to the amount of the liabilities of the shareholders, which, instead of "if 300*l*. was obtained for the plant and machinery the shareholders would be secure," should have been "if *only* 300*l*.," &c., the statement not being made with a view of stating the value of the machinery, &c.—B.

LADY BERTHA.—"Argus of Plymouth" should not hesitate to append his name to such a statement as that forwarded, otherwise he must communicate with the secretary, at the office.

MINING IN CHILI.—According to the report published in last week's Journal, it appears that the reduction of ores by the Copiapo Smelting Company has been retarded in consequence of the deficiency in a supply of sulphurets. Surely, if these cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to flux the carbonates, which I presume must be the staple of the ores there, Mr. Thomas, with his great experience in smelting, could find some other flux. I perceive, likewise, that another company are shipping their last cargo of ores; this is greatly to be regretted. In the course of a few years the Chilian Republic will be intersected by railways; these will traverse the mineral districts, and open up vast tracts of rich territory, which, owing to the deficient means of transport hitherto in use, have been neglected. Within the last few days a prospectus has been issued of a railroad from Caldera to Tres Puntas. Here it is known that many rich mines exist; several of these are in the hands of natives, but there is not sufficient capital to work them. Without doubt Chili is the most settled of all the South American republics. The Spanish character is the same everywhere, and despite their boast of Castilian honour, they invariably show their Punic origin. In all transactions, therefore, it behoves those embarking in mining to be assured that the titles to the setts are good, and duly registered in the local courts. This may probably cause a trifling delay to adventurers, but they must remember the old proverb—"Safe bind, safe find."—S. W. R.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—The spasmodic manner in which the proceedings of this company are occasionally presented to the public is to me totally inexplicable. Why are notnotices of forthcoming meetings duly forwarded for your useful Diary, and why is not the same ingenuousness evinced for the promulgation of all facts connected with this particular company, as is so readily shown in others similarly constituted? One of your correspondents drew attention to this fact a fortnight since, and enquired why the periodical reports from this mine did not appear in your Mining Correspondence. Although there can be no doubt as to its *bona fide* character, yet to a certain class, who look upon such proceedings with a sceptical eye, it affords an opportunity for reflective remarks.—F.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.—I perceive that a meeting of this association is called for the 26th inst., to consider on the state of the company's affairs in California. Have we not had enough of this trifling? We all know our position there: the only hope we had was that Mr. Squire, by his treatment of the quartz, would be able to get gold where no one else could. I had no great faith in him, nor more than I have in any other of the precious metal makers. The Chairman, Col. Kennedy, however, has seen his invention practically tested at Walworth, and has borne testimony to its efficacy. Why, then, this delay? Why call us together again to receive a report proving that nothing has been done, or likely to be effected. Let us give Mr. Squire a fair trial, or at once wind-up the concern before we incur any further liabilities. As yet we have merely lost the amount we subscribed; and looking to the position of other gold companies, we must consider ourselves fortunate that we have escaped without having further contributions levied on us, to support a number of officials who have rendered us no return for the capital entrusted to their charge. The money expended there has, I believe, been legitimately employed; but still I cannot totally exculpate those who have deluded us by false promises, nor the individuals who, by their position, have given character to the reports which we now, to our cost, find have merely existed in the sanguine minds of those who were mainly interested in propagating them.—C. S.

PATENT PROCESSES.—May I again trespass on your Journal to remind Mr. Robert Oxland that he has not yet given to your readers his history of the discovery of the separation of wolfram from tin, which was stated by some of your correspondents, on the authority of Dr. Percy, in a lecture delivered at the School of Mines, to be a species of plagiarism from Aiken's *Chemistry*. If I remember rightly, the charge was made nearly two years since; and, if not refuted, we can only imagine that in this case, as in others, the old proverb may be quoted, that "Silence gives consent."—A STUDENT.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Looking over the prospectus originally issued, and upon the good faith of which I and other shareholders invested our money in this mine, it is stated to the effect that the mines were worked at a considerable profit up to the time the former adventurers abandoned them. One of your correspondents recently stated that about 55 tons was the average yield for the last six or seven months prior to the stoppage. On first reading this I was led to suppose this produce might probably verify the assertions made in the prospectus. Seeking information at head-quarters, to dispel all doubt, I learn that with all the tin the old adventurers could by every possible exertion raise during that time, they did so at a very heavy loss, amounting to at the rate of many thousands a year. I would urge that to state the produce to be a certain quantity of ore, large though it may be, without adding the cost of raising it, is likely to induce a very erroneous impression on the minds of shareholders, who derive their information from your Journal. For instance, it is quite true that the present adventurers have raised from Old Wheal Vor over 49,000*l*. worth of tin. Very good, if we might stop here; but the cost of raising it has been over 195,000*l*., making a loss upon our operations of about 155,000*l*. We all know that mining is attended with uncertainty and consequent risk, even when legitimately pursued; but we are not yet prepared to allow such statements to pass without calling upon the parties who originated them for an explanation. I say, then, that the original directors, and they alone, are called upon, in the name of common justice, to come forward and explain to the shareholders how it was that the prospectus was allowed to be published containing statements which, had they examined the accounts and books of the old adventurers, and taken ordinary precautions, must have appeared then as manifestly incorrect as they do now.—ONE OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

OOLA MINING COMPANY.—The principal shareholder, and the landlord of the property, I understand, for the sum of 300*l*. purchased the mine, plant, &c. Not three months before that sale Mr. Glanville, one of the committee, received 500*l*. as a balance for the engine. He was over there for some six months; reports were forwarded to London of the ore which was in sight. Capt. Champion, who was only appointed in January, stated that he had sampled ore to the value of about 100*l*. I have never seen a sale of this, nor do I know whether the liquidation has taken place. Without attaching any blame to the persons connected with the company, I must say that in my opinion great *laches* have been committed. In justice to the old proprietary, the present purchaser of the property ought to allow the old shareholders to come in, so that possibly under other management they might be able to obtain a return of some of the money expended under the former direction.—E. J.: *Lime-street*.

COPPER SMELTING.—Much has been written upon this subject by several of your correspondents. The question, in my opinion, merely resolves itself into one of capital. The practicability of the reduction of the ores has long since been decided, through the able articles that have appeared in the Journal from time to time. The mysterious halo which formerly hung over copper smelting has been dispelled. The miner must first help himself before he ventures to compete with the smelter, and this he can never do while the present hand-to-mouth system continues. No mine can attempt to buy or smelt ores without capital, and if there were an associated body of miners to smelt, they would have to wait for their money, not only until it was converted into copper, but to that period when it was realised. Until such a radical movement as this takes place it is hopeless to imagine the occurrence of any change in the relative positions of smelter and miner.—NEMO.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER—CAPT. SEYMOUR.—Knowing that Capt. John Seymour is well acquainted with the operations and appearances of this mine in the last working, will he be good enough to state, through your Journal, what he thinks of the concern as an investment? Is there sufficient limits to warrant the outlay necessary for its proper development, and from what part of the mine does he fancy the produce will be found? Will it be deeper in the granite east or west of the shaft, or are there chances of finding copper in paying quantities in the killas on either of the lodes, if levels are properly extended? As Capt. Seymour is generally ready to give his opinion on matters relating to practical mining, I trust he will at his convenience answer these questions, and oblige—L. T.

BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'ECOLE DES MINES.—La collection de l'Ecole des Mines à Paris reste toujours incomplète des numéros suivants du *Mining Journal*. Messieurs nos abonnés qui possedent des doubles de ces numéros sont priés de les envoyer à M. le Secretaire de la Commission des Annales des Mines, Quai des Augustins, 49, Paris: Nos. 551, 697, titre et table des matières du 18e volume, 771, 891, titre et table des matières du 20ème volume, 851, 868, 871, 884, 886, et 891.

GOLD QUARTZ VEINS.—A theory has been frequently propounded that gold quartz veins can never be profitably worked, because, unlike tin or copper, they become poorer the deeper they are followed. May I ask, through your valuable Journal, the geological datum upon which this theory has been based? for although there is, perhaps, no probability of these veins increasing very greatly in richness in depth, as might be expected from tin or copper veins, neither can there be any reason whatever to suppose, as a rule, that they will die out, and the prosecution of their explorations thereby become unprofitable. In support of the opinion that these veins do not suffer any appreciable diminution of yield within depths to which ordinary mining operations are prosecuted, Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, the geologist of the Colonial Government, referring to land now in the occupation of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Company, has given it as his opinion that there is exceedingly good evidence that the upper portions of the gold quartz veins, which have been naturally removed by denudation, and now form the gold drifts, were far richer than any now found at the surface. To produce this result, however, it must be remembered that many thousand feet of quartz veins were thus naturally broken up, crushed, and washed, and the fact of the veins still being frequently very rich at the present surface, which was at one time many thousand feet deep, goes far to prove that the decrease of value in depth, though true on a large scale, is a decleusion so gradual as not to be material within ordinary mining explorations. In testimony of the truth of this opinion, in exploring undulating tracts of land, the auriferous vein is frequently found as rich in the valley as on the hill, though both are now on the surface. As regards the original depth, they are, in reality, some hundreds of feet asunder. If any facts in relation to this question, which is as important as it is interesting, could be furnished by any of your scientific readers, they would, I am sure, be received with general satisfaction.—L.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—In reply to "An Old Shareholder's" letter of January 11, the amount of capital called up is now one-half of the sum named by him, in consequence of shares taken by the vendors in payment having since been relinquished. The price of blooms, 11*l*. to 12*l*., to which he alludes, should have been stated as local currency, being equal to from 8*l*. 16s. to 9*l*. 12s. sterling per ton. The Acadian charcoal pig would be so materially reduced in value by the use of coal or coke for its conversion into forged iron in this country, as to render it unadvisable to adopt such a course.

WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—In answer to "J. L.'s" enquiry in your Journal of last week, I beg to say that if the writer is a shareholder he can obtain every information on applying at the office. I may state that the quantity of ore ground already laid open at the Bremer Mine renders the smelting works a most desirable acquisition to the company, the price of copper ore in the colony being only about 8*a*. or 7*a*. per unit. All ores of less than 7 per cent. are perfectly worthless, unless the company can run them down into regulus, and by the saving of freight and carriage make it profitable to ship them to England. We have some thousands of tons of ores of this quality, which can be immediately put into the furnace, and pay all the cost of the smelting works, for up to the present time we have thrown aside our lower quality ores, the 200 tons already raised and sold producing on an average above 19 per cent.—GEORGE LAVINGTON: *St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate*.

SAFETY-LAMPS—"T. R." (Neath).—The lamp and machine-key alluded to were patented by Messrs. Robinson and Ogden, of Manchester, and described in the *Mining Journal* about two months since.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—As an outlying shareholder, I should wish to enquire why latterly no reports of the progress of the mines have appeared in the Journal. The cutting of the lode under the Old Mine, we were told, had given 20 years' existence to the property, yet it is strange that no further information has been afforded us. These the property, yet it is strange that no further information has been afforded us. These delays have probably occurred through the stoppage of the mountain post; if such has been the case, it would have been but an act of courtesy on the part of the directors to intimate such to the shareholders through the medium of your columns.—CARLOS.

LADY BERTHA.—On reading Murchison's Review, I saw Capt. Thomas Richards's report of Lady Bertha Mine, in which he states the lode in the winze to be worth 14 tons of ore per fathom for 14 ft. long. Must the reader understand from this that the winze is 14 ft. at the bottom? if so, how many fathoms long is the winze 14 ft. wide? No doubt the question will meet Capt. Richards's eye; and probably he will answer it, as some assert that the bottom of the winze is not 14 ft. long, only 10 ft., and producing 16 tons of ore per fm. The directors or committee, to solve the difference of opinion, should send a man of their own.—TRUISM: *London, Jan.* 21.

*** The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 22, 1858.

Since we last week penned an article on the probable effect of a continental war on our MINING interest, those dark and threatening indications of strife and anarchy, by which the English and foreign markets were so agitated and depressed, have all but vanished from the political horizon. This is an event for universal congratulation. Its influence on European commerce will at the instant be beneficially felt, and should political sincerity on the part of those who rule the destinies of the people of Northern Italy, as also of other countries where the tendency to *progress* has been so long and sternly opposed, *fiat* the act of grace in which Austria, now at the eleventh hour, evinces "deference to public opinion in Europe," such concession may be regarded as the beginning of that great end, PEACE, to which all experience of war directs the provident, the moral, and the wise. Old habits in the governing power are, however, not so easily relinquished; and the difficulty of restraining the ardent aspirants to popular liberty to the nicely graduated relaxation of coercive laws, which the political wisdom of the day may consider necessary, will very possibly retard for a lengthened period the complete pacification of the turbulent spirit which at this moment exists throughout the Austrian states particularly, and for which, it must be owned, there is an obvious and long-existing cause: therefore the commercial world, while holding jubilee on the disappearance of that hostile apparition by which it was so lately scared, should not repose too confidingly on first appearances; and adhering for some time to come to great caution in their operations, remember that "one swallow does not make a summer," and that the hand which thus with such show of liberality loosens the rein of Imperial Government to-day, may tighten it with a vengeance to-morrow, and throw all into greater suspense and agitation than before.

We make these observations for commercial purposes alone; and all that can be said on the subject is, if we are taxed with being somewhat ungracious to, and dubious of, sudden conversions to liberal policy, precedents can be referred to which will go to prove that words of peace must be guaranteed by acts before the confidence of trade and commerce can be given with prudence, and enterprise dependent on them carried on with safety. Having thus far remarked, as in duty bound, on the most important and most interesting event of the day, we consign the matter to the consideration of the great community whom this Journal represents.

The mining interest has now before it, whether there follows on the specific acts of France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other, as regards Italy conflict or tranquility—a future, the prospects which are lighted up by our national prosperity at the present period. Money is plentiful, the rate of interest moderate, and the reaction in favour of home speculation marked and steady, and, at the same time, cautiously progressive. The late fluctuations in the money and stock markets, emanating from shadows and ambiguous words, have aroused speculators to the uncertain tenure of investment in foreign securities, and "dabbling in the funds" has of late been to the majority anything but remunerative; therefore, as a natural consequence, the attention of the monied interest turns to that sphere of enterprise offered by our home industry. And if capitalists will only take the trouble to investigate thoroughly the advantages now offered by mining in this country; carried on as it is upon the most scientific principles, and conducted or "managed" with integrity and the most business-like care and attention—if they will only weigh in the balance the "chances" (we call them certainties) which are consequent on prudent mine investment, against the "operations" which of late years have been effected on the Stock Exchange by the general traffickers in "bulling and bearing," it will be found that mining yields more sterling profits, and affords a better security to the enterprising.

It may possibly be advanced by the class to whom these observations are addressed that want of information has hitherto been the cause of their neglect of this vast source of emolument; but, in reply to such an admission, we have only to point to the late Review of Mr. J. Y. WATSON, and to that of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, now published. The former gentleman brings an experience of eighteen or twenty years to bear upon the mining interest; the latter has also a lengthened experience, and both have accomplished the literary labour of placing before the public an authentic exposition of the existing state of British Mining with great fairness and evident and undoubted honesty of purpose. To assist the moneyed and speculative community in making the best use of the references thus placed within their reach, and having on a former occasion alluded to the Annual Review of Mr. WATSON, we now refer to that of Mr. MURCHISON, and venture to say a work in which the acumen and sound judgment of the author are more evident was never offered to the public. The strictures it contains at the very onset on certain "market" practices, whereby great injury has been done, and which are calculated to lead investors astray, are written with point and spirit, and evidence very satisfactorily the independence of the writer. Having not unfrequently devoted an editorial column to severe animadversions on those who so injure the general interest by hazarding opinions based upon their selling and buying appreciation of these or those shares, and upon no real knowledge of the properties which such stock represent, we readily give place to a quotation from this Review, which suggests that all engaged "in a *bona fide* way in this important branch of national industry should use their best exertions to purge it from those disgraceful practices which inflict so much damage on the general interest." This expression of opinion will serve not only as a key to the object and intent of the reviewer, but also indicate the *morale* which we are happy to believe is fast pervading the mining market. Exceptions, however, to this principle will be soon discovered by speculators, and one may safely leave such delinquents—for late incidents have proved the punitive determination of the public—to their tender mercies. It is also well said, "No fortunes have ever been made by simply speculating in mine shares; it is the *legitimate* and persevering miner who has met with reward, of which there are many instances;" and this, again, is a valuable hint to investors, pointing as it essentially does to the safest issue of investment.

The very nature of mining requires perseverance, for upon the cautiously

scientific and economical development of a mine depends success, and all this requires time. It is no use buying shares one day and selling the next; the gain, if any, in such instances is generally insignificant, although some may be quoted where by the sudden discovery of rich deposits holders have in a few hours doubled their capital; still, as a general rule, capitalists are on the safer side who, "not keeping all their eggs in one basket," divide their "risk" between the dividend, progressive, and speculative mines, and acting, of course, on competent advice, which is at the present available to a very advantageous and considerable extent, *persevere* in their mining industry.

Although there has been a very considerable decrease in the dividends of British and Irish mines this year as compared with the last, the amount for 1858 being 338,543*l.* 4s., against 467,122*l.* in 1857, leaving a difference of 128,578*l.* 16s., the decrease is for the most part very clearly accounted for, and it is shown that the improvements calculated very confidently on in most of the dividend mines, together with the increasing value of the progressive and the cheering prospects of the speculative mines, authorise upon safe premises a high anticipation of very large returns during the ensuing eleven months. It is not our intention to devote a leader to a critique on this or the other Review, and reference is only now made so far as the matter contained therein bears upon that principle and practice which this Journal has ever advocated in favour of the mining interest; but it must be admitted, and we do so with much pleasure, the reports on various mines by experienced and practical inspectors which are to be found dispersed throughout Mr. MURCHISON's Review, constitute matter of great value and importance to the public, and while establishing the soundness of the author's views, place his work in the enviable position of being second to none.

It will not be deemed foreign to our approval of Mr. MURCHISON's literary production to revert here to the praiseworthy interest of presenting to Mr. WATSON a public proof of the high esteem which he so eminently merits for his long and consistent services in the cause of British Mining; and referring, at the same time, to a letter signed "X.," which appeared in our Journal of Jan. 15, alluding to the scientific labours of Mr. ROBERT HUNT in perfecting the various operations in this department of labour, we may be permitted to observe that what may be termed the productive science of Mr. ROBERT HUNT is deservedly valued by the country, and will justly hand his name down to the latest record of British industry. His genius is *sui generis*, and none pay it sincerer homage than ourselves, but it cannot be forgotten that the tact, talent, and integrity of Mr. WATSON have mainly aided in forming a *Forum* for British Mining where labour receives its sterling recompense, and where the most important interests of the country are at once consolidated and protected. Mr. WATSON has done all this; Mr. MURCHISON not only lends him his valuable aid, but improves and embellishes that which he has constructed. Surely such men deserve in their sphere all the support and encouragement which Mr. ROBT. HUNT does in his; and it is no wise detracting from that gentleman's value to society to pay the tribute due to those who have ever given their support to the same cause. It is to a combination of such intelligence as each of these three gentlemen represents that England has to look for her moral greatness and her prosperity. All such are implements in the hands of Providence, who directs all; and the man who thus serves his fellow men will receive a reward higher than their estimation and more enduring than their gratitude.

The lectures at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES are progressing in a highly satisfactory manner, and impart a vast deal of useful information to the students who attend their delivery. It was never our intention to give them *seriatim*, but merely to select such as would tend to the information of the general reader, and at the same time afford some auxiliary aid to those who, from the force of circumstances, were prevented from attending the practical instruction of Jermyn-street. The lectures do not apply alone to the systems of mining and metallurgy as practised in the old countries of Europe, but the student is taught that in new lands, where the appliances of machinery, skilled labour, &c., do not exist, that he must in a great measure depend upon himself, and thus while all that has been done in the more ancient regions of mining is demonstrated, at the same time expedients are shown by which many difficulties may, to a certain extent, be overcome. In the metallurgical department, Dr. PERCY has afforded most valuable information, not only of the more scientific modes of reducing metals, but as well of the rude practices to obtain copper, iron, &c., which is still in use in semi-barbarous nations. Last year in the reports of the lectures we gave the methods of copper smelting as practised at Swansea, and Roraas, in Norway, as these were two opposite modes. Those who may be likely to be interested in the reduction of copper could not but find this information useful. Where coal can be obtained cheap, there the smelting as practised at Swansea generally has the preference, but in countries where this fuel is not to be obtained, then the blast-furnace, as used in Sweden, Norway, and some parts of Germany, is the only available plan to be adopted. As so much has lately been written about copper smelting, we merely cite this as an instance to show the utility of persons desirous of becoming either miners or metallurgists to be aware of all that has been previously performed in the sciences belonging to the profession they are about to adopt. Hitherto our attention has been chiefly confined to those lectures which purely treated of mining and metallurgy, but it is our intention to glance at some of the lectures delivered by the professors of the other sciences allied to mining. It is not to be supposed that the cursory notices we may be enabled to take will allow our readers without further study to become acquainted with all the details which are so ably and skilfully elaborated at this great educational establishment. Our aim is merely to show the importance and the utility of such an institution, and at the same time, by collating the more important facts that are taught there, give an impetus to further enquiries on the part of those who are precluded from the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge to be there obtained. We have received most gratifying testimonies from those of our countrymen employed abroad of the utility to them of the *Mining Journal:* to the resident in England it is a useful record, but to those across the seas, by its weekly information of passing events, it enables them to progress with the age, and at the same time it affords an opportunity of chronicling any important facts which may come under their practical experience, and tend to be useful to the interests of mining in general. With these brief remarks we conclude. The lectures will again be resumed, and we trust that they will not be found deficient in interest. As far as in our power lays, we shall endeavour to elicit such new facts as we believe will be regarded to be of general utility. No one has deplored more than we have the failures that unfortunately have in isolated instances prevented the development of mining education, and at the same time we can proudly say none have hailed the success of the spread of instruction among miners more than we have, and we do arrogate to ourselves the satisfaction that in this great movement we have been throughout useful and active pioneers.

The WEST HARTLEPOOL DOCK AND RAILWAY COMPANY is about to have forced upon it an adventitious notoriety through the allegations set forth in a pamphlet written by Mr. BENJAMIN COLEMAN, of Threadneedle-street, impugning the conduct of Mr. RALPH WARD JACKSON, the Chairman of the company. The pamphlet is addressed to the Preference share, Stock, and Bond holders of the undertaking in question, and it certainly bears upon the face of it a proof leading to the conclusion that, in justice to themselves and the public, the stockholders should institute a rigid investigation into the managemant of their affairs. There is, in the second page of this document, an extract of a letter written by Mr. COLEMAN to Mr. JACKSON on the 16th of December last, referring to an opinion previously expressed by the writer, "deeply affecting the honour of the Board of directors as a body, and your's (that is, Mr. JACKSON's) as their Chairman and chief administrator in particular:" then follow reasons for so doing, based upon discrepancies in, or rather falsifications of, accounts, but the latter inference, knowing something of Mr. JACKSON as a public man, we deprecate. The allusion to the board of directors is to our mind unnecessary, if not peevishly captious, as it is not to be supposed that because a body of men are united by family ties and old friendships they are open to evil inferences; or, on the other hand, that because a gentleman on the board is incapable to caper like an opera dancer, or to ride up to a pack of fox hounds, he is incompetent to think, deliberate, and rightly decide. Again, in reply to Mr. JACKSON's letter of Dec. 20 last, Mr. COLEMAN asserts his belief, founded on reasons previously subscribed, "that there is culpable negligence, if not positive dishonesty, in the conduct of the West Hartlepool affairs." This is quite enough to startle us from any further comment on this strange affair at the present moment; and while we avow ourselves unwilling to believe so dark an accusation merited, and having only now done our simple duty in alluding to this pamphlet as we have done, we leave the West Hartlepool affairs to the scrutiny of the shareholders, and await the verdict which they will be compelled to give on the case so ably and boldly submitted to them.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

As some excitement seems to prevail in consequence of the steps taken at the last meeting of the adventurers in the Old Tolgus United Mines, for raising additional capital by the issue of new shares *pro rata* to the existing shareholders at a nominal price, a few remarks on the subject may not be out of place. The shares (1200ths) are now worth in the market about 18*l.*, which would make every 600th worth 36*l.* Now, supposing the holder of a 600th part to be unable or unwilling to pay the additional 5*l.*, it is contended that his right to take such share would be readily saleable at the price of the 1200th part, deducting the 5*l.* payable upon the allotment of the new share; thus, assuming the 1200th part to be worth 18*l.*, the right to the allotment of one such share would, of course, sell for 13*l.*, as the seller would simply have to give the secretary written authority to transfer one 1200th part to the purchaser upon receipt, for the purposes of the company, of the 5*l.* payable under the resolution within the specified period. It is much to be regretted that whenever the slightest opportunity for unjustly influencing the market, either by depreciating or running up the price of shares, there should be so many ready to prey upon the unwary shareholders in one case, by inducing them to sell, and upon the public in the other, by inducing them to buy at exorbitant prices. It is trickery of this kind, far more than the bringing of worthless mines upon the market, that causes fear and distrust in the minds of capitalists.

A considerable number of shares of the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia have been officially "bought in" at the Stock Exchange during the week, in consequence of brokers being unable to deliver the stock sold. This showed great scarcity of stock on the one hand, and, on the other, that the purchases have been for investment, and not of a speculative character. The Stock Exchange has always laid it down as a rule that stock sold shall be delivered within a prescribed period, so as to render all transactions *bona fide;* and departure from these regulations would only tend to encourage speculative business; and if brokers will sell what they have not in their power to make over to purchasers, they must abide by the loss which ensues. It is a wise rule on the part of the Committee, and the more rigidly it is enforced the better will it ever be for the general character of business in stocks and shares generally, but especially in mining shares, which are often subject to rapid and great advance in price on the cutting of a rich lode, or the receipt of other favourable intelligence. How often does it occur that mining shares jump up in a day to three or four times the price they commanded the day before?

LECTURES ON COAL, AT THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The first of a series of lectures, On the History of Coal and Coal Mining, was delivered by Prof. J. MORRIS, F.G.S., on Jan. 13, in the rooms of the Coal Factors' Society. These lectures are delivered under the auspices of the Committee of the Coal Exchange Museum. The first, On the Geological Position of Coal, comprised a succinct description of the various rocs composing the earth's crust, with a view of showing the relative position of the strata containing coal and other bituminous substances.

Of the various mineral substances constituting, or embedded in, the crust of the earth, few of them are of more importance, or, perhaps, of more interest, than coal, whether we regard its nature, composition, probable origin, distribution, extent, or its important connection with our national resources. Coal may not only be called the civiliser, but also the contributor to the comforts, luxuries, and enjoyments of mankind.

From the early periods of history, Fire and Fuel have been well known social elements, either in connection with religion, domestic purposes, or for use in the arts. Among the nations of the East fire was held sacred; it was an important auxiliary in the Hebrew sacrifices, and regarded as a divinity by the Chaldeans, who had a city called Ur, signifying fire. The fire-worshippers of Persia have been long noticed, and even celebrated in poetry. The Persians possessed buildings in which the rites connected with the sacred element were performed, or assisted at, by the ghebers, or priests. Nor was fire unhonoured in ancient Rome, as the office of the vestal virgins clearly prove. By other nations or tribes fire was, also, considered an essential element in some of their ceremonies. Fuel is everywhere an important part in the practical purposes of life, and as a source of warmth in the temperate and colder regions of the globe, we cannot but regard the vast storehouse of coal contained in the strata of those regions as one among the many providential arrangements for the benefit of mankind.

The lecturer then adverted to the superficial, or surface contours of England, as being due to past physical changes, the explanation of which belonged to geological science, and specially dwelt upon the interior structure or mineral contents of the different districts, as bearing upon, and influencing the occupation of the inhabitants in each. Alluding to a traverse made (in each case) from south to north, he pointed out that the traveller in the eastern counties would pass over an undulating country, comprising a large agricultural district; in the central counties he would find an active population engaged and dependent upon manufactories, and that the busy hum of human industry was around our coal and iron districts; whilst in the most western traverse, through Cornwall, Wales, Cumberland, &c., the scenery would become grander and more rugged, and the people to some extent engaged in metal mining—as for tin, lead, copper, &c.

The various mineral substances in common use for building, ornamental, or useful purposes, were then dwelt upon, such as granite, paving-stone, marble, freestone, coal, slate, chalk, &c., as well as their characters and origin; and it was further shown that the rocks and materials forming the earth's crust—

1. Consist of different substances;
2. That the materials were not formed at the same time;
3. Nor formed by the same means;
4. And did not generally occupy their original horizontal position;
5. That the strata were arranged in a regular order of succession.

The practical value of the latter proposition was clearly indicated, for a person well acquainted with the order of succession of the rocks in this country, their character, and organic contents, would hardly fail to recognise their relative position in other districts, and which knowledge might further prevent fruitless and expensive searching for mineral substances in situations where they do not exist, and of which many instances are recorded of unproductive results in boring for coal.

Rocks have been chiefly formed by two agencies—the igneous and aqueous; the latter generally considered a destructive, the former a conservative agency. By an attentive study of the ordinary operations of nature, and their effects, a clear insight may be obtained of the formation of the different strata. The disintegration or wearing away of rocks is constantly going on by the meteoric action of wind, rain, frost, and ice, and the abraded and detached particles are brought down to lower levels, or within the carrying influence of streams and rivers, which not only assist in further scooping out their channels, but in propelling onwards the gravel, sand, or mud, and depositing them, according to their gravity, on the river sides, into lakes, or at the river mouths, forming bars or banks in the sea or estuary. The deltas of many rivers, or formation of land at their mouths, are striking examples of the wearing and abrading powers which have been carried on in the upland districts, and their removal and distribution of the material to lower levels, as in the alluvial lands of the Rhine, Po, Ganges, Nile, or Mississippi; the delta of the latter river being estimated at 14,000 square miles, the upper parts supporting a luxuriant vegetation, the lower or more swampy portion covered with grass and reeds—the whole delta, and its accumulating vegetable matter, not inaptly representing the origin of a coal seam.

The formation of gravel beds and submarine accumulations may be illustrated by the action of sea waves upon the coast line, the destruction of the cliff, and the subsequent carrying out seaward of the finer detrital matter, and the embedding therein of the remains of sea shells, crustacea, &c. Thus the formation of many rocks, limestones, sandstones, and clays may be explained by the combined action of chemical and mechanical agencies, acting through long periods of time, mixed up with the exuviæ of organised beings living at the period when the rocks were in progress of formation; while many rocks bear evidence of fresh water or marine origin, old land surfaces, or proximity to land, are indicated by the beds of coal and strata largely charged with plants. All rocks thus formed are termed stratified. A large portion of England is composed of the stratified rocks, which have been gradually but successively deposited at different periods; these rocks have, therefore, a regular sequence in time, and a relative position to each other, which order is never inverted. They are further divided into three great systems or series—the oldest, or primary; middle, or secondary; and younger-formed, or tertiary; each again subdivided into minor groups, but each having peculiar characters, both mineral and organic, by which they are readily distinguishable from the other; of these characters, the contained fossil remains are the most important. Thus, peculiar forms of Crustacea, the trilobites, and certain shells chiefly of extinct forms, as among the Lammelli branchs, the Brachiopods and Cephalopods of the nautiloid group, as orthoceras, &c., and peculiar forms of sauroid fish, and a great proportional development of acrogenous plants, as ferns, &c., mark the palæozoic period.

Reptiles of singular forms, many fish (ganoids), shells of different genera, especially ammonites, belemnites, &c., and trigonia, nerinæa, &c., ferns and cycadeous plants and a few mammals, indicate the secondary period; while the tertiary period is characterised by shells of existing genera and many living species, a large number of mammalia and the vegetation related to the present surface. Of these systems the oldest constitutes the western district, the middle series is found in the central counties, and the newer series forms the land of the eastern counties.

Throughout these series more or less bituminous matter and coal are found. In descending order the tertiary rocks in this country yield peat and turf in the upper strata; the lignites of Antrim and the Bovey coal of Devon in the middle or lower strata; and, on the Continent, the brown coal of the Rhine, Germany, Bohemia, &c., and the lignites of the Paris basin. In the secondary rocks of England occur the Kimmeridge coal, the moorland coal of Yorkshire, the Brora coal of Scotland, and the jet-rock of Whitby. To this period may be referred the Wealden coal of Hanover, the Burdwan and other coals of India, and the coal of Richmond, Virginia.

It is, however, from the primary or first-formed series of rocks that we obtain in Great Britain, Europe, and the United States, the largest supply of the useful mineral, coal. The carboniferous beds or coal measures occur, geologically speaking, between the old red sandstone below and the new red sandstone or salt-bearing beds above. It was at this period of the earth's history, in ages long gone by, when the physical configuration of the surface differed from the present, that the lands and islands in the northern hemisphere were successively clothed with a rank and abundant vegetation, the source and supply of the fossil fuel, locked up in the deep recesses of the earth by the deposits of subsequent periods—a vast storehouse of coal—to be rendered available in long after ages to the industry of man, and the promotion of his social progress.

WELSH COAL—GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

In our last Journal we announced the fact that although the Wiltshire iron ore would not work with coke made from Radstock coals, the neighbouring works at Westbury, by using Ebbw Vale coal and coke in equal proportions, make good grey iron, and that the Seend Iron Company intend using Cwmtillery coal and coke mixed with Ruabon. This announcement is, doubtless, highly satisfactory to the Welsh coal owners generally, as it fully proves the excellent character of their coal for metallurgical as well as commercial purposes. According to the latest published return of coals tried at Woolwich and Portsmouth dockyards, it appears that the quantity of water evaporated by Russell's New Black Vein coal was very large compared even with other Welsh coals, and since the value of these coals for metallurgical purposes has now been confirmed, they cannot fail to take a prominent position in the market.

In the official return alluded to we find that as respects Welsh coal tried at Woolwich, Russell's New Black Vein steam coal (Tyr Nicholas Colliery) gave the following results:—Water evaporated for each 1 lb. of coal consumed, calculated from 100 deg. constant temperature of the feed water, 9·56 lbs.; water evaporated per hour, calculated from the same temperature, 50·67 cubic ft.; percentage of clinker, 0·79; percentage of ash, 5·75. Fothergill's Aberdare stands next on the list, but is slightly below Russell's in the quantity of water evaporated, does not evaporate it quite so quickly, and makes twice as much clinker, it has, however, slightly less ash, and makes but little smoke, so that it cannot be considered that the return at all injures its reputation. It will thus be seen that Russell's coal possesses evaporative power fully equal to any other coal in the market; having a high percentage of carbon, white ash, and being free from sulphur and from anything injurious to bars or boilers, burning brightly and getting up steam quickly; added to these the New Black Vein steam coal has another great advantage—the small will get up steam as well as the large. Now, whatever may be said by disappointed individuals as to the incompetency and partiality of those connected with the Admiralty, no objection can be made to a coal possessing such qualities as those stated being chosen, and therefore, the announcement that a contract has been entered into for a supply of Russell's New Black Vein coal for the use of Her Majesty's steamers, and that it is giving perfect satisfaction, will be received with pleasure. With regard to the general opinion entertained of the coal, it may be stated that although the works have been but recently opened the coals have been highly eulogised by many large consumers, and the small is said to make a very excellent coke for locomotive purposes. With such results and such successes as these it must be admitted that the North Country owners will have some difficulty in proving their title to their claims as producers of steam coal superior to that of South Wales.

MINERAL CAPABILITIES OF OUDE.

Oude is now an object of considerable interest, because public attention has been concentrated on it for some time, in connection with its misgovernment, and its share in the horrors of the revolt; and now attention is the more readily given to its pacification, and the development of its resources, as a principal means for insuring peace. Among those who have turned their swords into ploughshares is Mr. L. E. Rees, so well known to the public as the historian of that eventful siege of Lucknow, in which he was engaged. As a contribution towards the pacification of Oude, in which he feels a natural interest, Mr. Rees is now engaged in bringing before the public his observations on the resources of the country, for which he has had good opportunities in an eight years' residence. We may observe that Mr. Rees is not engaged in the advocacy of any company or scheme, and that his attention has been chiefly devoted to the agricultural productions of the country. Those interest us little; but we are glad to avail ourselves of some information as to its mineral resources.

We may premise that, although the country was nominally acquired by us a few years ago, yet, by the intervention of the revolt, it is only now at our actual disposal; and it may be taken as an example of the vast resources of India, that this one country, now about to be opened to our enterprise, is as large as Scotland or Ireland, but very different in its geological characteristics. In these latter countries we have examples of a vast variety of formations split up into small parts and mixed up together; thereby we have an abundance of mineral products. It is far otherwise in Oude, where the surface, which may be considered as a general plain, is covered by uniform deposits, chiefly diluvial or alluvial. Thus we have presented to us a vast geological operation of nature, to which the basins and terraces now existing in our own islands present no parallel. We have nothing on our surface comparable in extent. We must go back to a geological period, and then our ordinary maps do not help us. We contemplate the South Wales coal basin as a grand operation, but that gives us no idea. We must take the area of the chalk formations at a period when the tertiary deposits existed not, in order to form some idea of the extent of such a geological region as Oude, and then, having compassed this, we nevertheless fail; for Oude is but a portion of the great valley of the Ganges—one vast plain. Such speculations are, however, of interest to the geological student, for he finds in these plains of Northern India, in the Pampas of South America, and in the existing oceans, the examples of those geurgic operations which have been the creative mechanism of the sandstone formations of our island, for instance, or others of the great phenomena which constitute the epochs of geological history.

In Oude there are no rocks, in the common sense, and thus the home geologist is deprived of the chief and prominent topics of his studies. Much of the surface, as we have said, consists of light soil, and the hard matter is composed of ferro-oxides, carbonate of lime, silica, and sulphate of soda. This is called *kunkur*, and is often found to constitue the banks of streams. The northern bound of Oude is, however, formed by the outlying ranges of the Himalayas, which here belong to the territories of Nepaul, and the productions of which would be available to the inhabitants of Oude were there good means of communication, or were Nepaul itself under English Government, instead of that of Jung Bahadoor, who monopolises its commerce for his own purposes.

The surface of Oude, though for geological purposes entitled a plain, presents many varieties. Its total rise from south to north does not, perhaps, much exceed 200 feet, till it reaches the *terai*, or jungle, at the foot of the Himalayas; but it is cut up by numerous rivers and *nuddees*, or

streams; and in the south it is bounded by the Ganges, to the system of which its rivers belong. Some of the main rivers are navigable throughout the year; but the *nuddees* in summer time can be crossed on foot. All these rivers and nuddees overflow, and some of them change their course; though where they flow between hard kunkur banks, they seldom desert their course. They are, however, productive of a great variety of superficial changes, and between the streams the soil is heaped up in ridges; while in other places the streams in summer time are sunk deep below the surface, and beyond the reach of the agriculturist. Thus, instead of the flat lands of Holland or Flanders, we get a more gently rolling land, like some of ours at home, or the prairies of the West, but very different in its clothing or aspect.

The soils of Oude are chiefly argillaceous, varying in colour from light brown to black, which latter black soil contains carbonates, silicates, sulphates, phosphates of alumina, and potass.

There is more variety of mineral productions than might be supposed, and yet a paucity as compared with those we enjoy. The kunkur is used for various building purposes, but largely for the manufacture of lime. A shell lime is obtained from recent beds of shells, which are gathered, and burnt with cow dung.

The chief mineral production is, however, saltpetre, which is found in great quantities impregnating the alluvial soil of the country. The saltpetre formations are patches wherein saltpetre is found more or less prevalent. Some of these are, nevertheless, employed for cultivation; but there are others which are utterly barren, and employed for the saltpetre manufacture. By lixivation these patches are made to yield saltpetre and common salt; and from the most barren soils carbonate of soda is obtained for the manufacture of glass and soap. The whole of these articles are largely used in the country, and considerable exports of them take place to the neighbouring provinces, but the chief trade is in saltpetre.

The bankers, Shah Beharee Lall and Raghber Dial, generally succeeded in obtaining from the late king's Government the contract of the saltpetre manufactured in Oude, producing an annual supply of from 600 to 1000 tons; but as smuggling in a country where no system prevailed was a matter of no difficulty, so it is computed at least three times that amount, as from 2000 to 3000 tons were exported as contraband to the English provinces: thus the total produce is very likely from 2500 to 4000 tons, but as under the English Government the monopoly will be at an end, the production will be largely increased. It will, however, be much more increased by the application of English capital and enterprise, for Mr. Rees has informed us that the processes of manufacture are most rude, consisting, as he says, of mere washing with small tubs and sieves. Mr. Rees estimates that the production will rise considerably under a peaceful Government, provided that means of transit are favoured, and the trammels imposed on the free export of the article be removed. Thus, for instance, the permission to export saltpetre to America will open a considerable trade. This saltpetre is refined at Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Allahabad, and Futtehgurh, the establishments of which forward the most highly-prized saltpetre to the Calcutta market. At present it is sent to the refineries mixed with impurities, but English firms will now establish in the Oude cities saltpetre refineries, salt and soda works, so that the produce of Oude will enter the market on better terms.

We may here mention that the manufacture of nitrates is not properly attended to in England, and that in case of a general war we might find ourselves in serious difficulty for the supply of a chief element of ammunition, and an important substance in the arts. The production of English sulphur has become a national resource of late years, but our operations in nitrates are entitled in the convertion of materials imported from abroad. The importation of nitrates from the East Indies and from the west coast of South America, in various forms and for many purposes, is enormous.

The salt trade, as we have observed, is another resource of Oude, but it is likely to be trammelled for a time, as Mr. Rees calls attention to the fact that in Bengal it is a Government monopoly. This cannot, however, long be the case, for the Cheshire Chamber of Commerce is loudly agitating for the abolition of the salt tax, and for throwing open the trade.

There are, it will be seen, no mines of metallic substances, and it is, therefore, unexpected to find gold among the products of Oude. There can be little doubt it is to be found more or less disseminated all over the country, and all over India; indeed, Mr. Rees states that gold dust has been found in many of the rivers. The Sona Nuddee, or gold stream, is, however, that best known and worked, and Mr. Rees states that it is the general opinion it might afford a profitable source of speculation and revenue. The stream rises in the almost inaccessible steeps of Nepaul, and bears away by the violence of its current in the upper valleys the gold which is supposed to be plentifully distributed in the veins and concretions of the primary rocks over which it runs, such being the usual article of belief in gold-washing countries, where the mother of gold is eagerly looked after.

The alluvial soil in which the gold has been found has been for ages know to the natives of the Kyreegurh district, but there, as in most places, the gold-washers are poor. They are inhabitants of the neighbourhood, hired by a speculative native banker of Lucknow, at 3d. or 4½d. per day, according to the quantity returned by them. The process is the common one of panning. As is usual in a gold district, the country is unhealthy during and immediately after the rains, but is supposed not to be so in the dry weather. The temptation to apply the English stamping processes has been great, and before the revolt it was taken up by the late Mr. W. W. Reed, an energetic speculator; he was, however, one of the victims of the siege. Mr. Rees is one of those who consider it worth serious consideration.

We may observe that it is more than likely gold working in India will become of much more importance than it has ever been. Hitherto it has never been prosecuted with intelligence and enterprise, and although there are numerous known gold streams in India, hundreds of which have been worked, and some still yield a small produce, the quantity of gold raised in India is supposed to be very small. There are, however, in India many districts of the character of the Uralian and Siberian gold formations, and some approaching those of California and Australia; and when those regions near the hills come to be explored, to which the Society for promoting English Settlement is drawing attention, it will be by no means unlikely that some great discovery of gold will be announced to the eastern world.

Mr. Rees relies for the development of Oude on the construction of roads, the guarantee of the Oude railways, and the steam navigation of the Gogra and the Goomtee. It has been well observed in the *Leader* that in a country the size of Ireland there is one small river steamer (and that, we believe, has been withdrawn by the Government), and not one mile of railway. The *Leader* might have said there are no roads.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JAN. 20.—The Coal Trade here continues in the same position as last reported. A meeting of pitmen was held at Leadgate on Saturday last. It was a local gathering, composed of men from the neighbouring collieries, and also by delegates from other collieries. The Chairman stated that Mr. Roberts, the lawyer, had been re-engaged to represent the interests of the pitmen, and that he would shortly open an office in Durham, when he doubted not ample justice would be done to their cause. He also stated that they intend to give him a salary of 500*l.* per annum, to meet which one penny per week would be required from each man. Several delegates addressed the meeting on the necessity of establishing and consolidating the Union. We are totally at a loss to divine what those interests are, that are thought by those misguided men to require the services of a standing lawyer to look after them. We think that the coal miners of this district will best consult their own interests by managing their own affairs, and dispensing with limbs of the law altogether. We can certainly conceive that it may be necessary on special occasions, when disputes arise, to employ a lawyer; but to employ a standing one is simply ridiculous and foolish, and calculated to do much harm, by engendering disputes and ill-will between the employers and employed.

A blast-furnace has been got into operation at the works of Hawks and Bell, near Washington. Those works occupy an excellent position, being situated near the junction of the coal railway, which forms the principal outlet for the north-west Durham coal-field with the North-Eastern Railway. Plentiful supplies of coal, coke, &c., are, therefore, of easy access, and iron ore can be had from the Cleveland district. The brand produced by this new furnace is highly spoken of. Extensive chemical works are also in operation here, with several works for iron manufacture, &c., on a smaller scale; one of the most useful of those being carried on by Messrs. Cook. A number of men are now employed at those works, a foundry and other works being in operation. They are principally engaged in supplying the numerous collieries in the district with coal tubs, and manufactured implements of various kinds. The works at this point have expanded and increased very much lately; only a few years have, indeed, elapsed since it was quite a rural scene; but it is rapidly becoming a scene of busy activity.

The Brenkburne Coal and Iron Works, situated on the River Cocquet, about 25 miles north of Newcastle, are still in existence, one furnace being in blast. We believe that considerable sums of money have been expended here, and the result so far has not been encouraging. Whether this is owing to mismanagement, or to the unfavourable nature of the field for such operations, we are not prepared to determine. However, a complete change in the management took place a short time ago. The staff is now composed mostly of Shropshire men, and many miners from the same county are also employed. We confess that this circumstance tries our risible faculties very much indeed. It is an old stale joke that "you must not carry coals to Newcastle;" what, then, are we to think of carrying colliers and miners from Shropshire to the same place? We have always been led to believe that mining in that county (Shropshire) was about on a par with that of the antediluvians; and we would as soon expect to meet with a colony of the ancient Romans who built the great wall, as with Shropshire miners on the banks of the Cocquet. We expect to be able to give some particulars respecting these works next week.

On Thursday an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Palmer, North-road, Durham, on the body of Hugh Trainer, coal hewer, who had died at the County Hospital from injuries received in Sherburn Old Colliery, on Dec. 16. Deceased was 44 years of age, and was engaged in hewing coal on the day in question, when a quantity of coal that he was preparing to blast, gave way, and fell upon his leg, which it crushed in a frightful manner, producing compound fracture. He was conveyed to the Durham County Hospital, and when he arrived he was suffering severely from loss of blood. Death ultimately ensued. Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector, was present at the inquest. No blame was attached to any person, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

It is announced that a new private bank is to be opened in Newcastle shortly, but the names of the parties have not as yet transpired.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JAN. 20.—The improvement spoken of during the last few weeks in the Iron Trade is confirmed by all the indications which can be relied upon as proving that a reaction has set in. Nearly all parties now look forward with confidence to the future. It is hoped that the general disapproval of most of the great powers of Europe of any rupture in Northern Italy—if that disapproval is not shared by the majority of the French people—will serve to prevent the hostilities which at one time appeared imminent. Almost all kinds of raw material used in the manufacture of iron are higher in price. The Coal Trade is improving, and it is anticipated that, should the present improvement continue, several blast-furnaces which have been blown out since the crisis of 1857 will be put in again.

A letter from Mr. W. H. Miller, who signs himself Honorary Secretary of the South Staffordshire Miners' Union, calls upon the masters to advance the men's wages, and invites them to reply to that appeal. Considering that Miller is only a herbal doctor, who has no connection with the colliers, and that it has never been stated how many members belong to the Union, it is hardly likely that such an appeal will meet with any response, especially as the letter does not allege that it was written at the request of any meeting.

Mr. Leigh, Stipendiary Magistrate of Wolverhampton, yesterday took occasion to express his extreme dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Truck Act is being enforced by common informers. He suggested that a Government officer should be appointed to enforce its provisions. There can be no question, as has been repeatedly stated in my reports, that the prosecutions are almost entirely got up by informers, who make a gain of the system, dividing the profits with the legal advocates who devote themselves to this particular line of practice. It certainly appears strange, with a penal Act which is most severe against those who pay in goods or at public-houses, that the colliers and other workmen are so indifferent as never to enforce the Act, except through the agency of such persons as inform in these cases. It is very doubtful whether Government could assist men so utterly indifferent to the means provided for protecting them from a wrong of which grievous complaint is often made.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JAN. 20.—Iron of all descriptions has been in more active demand this week, and considerable quantities have been disposed of. Pigs meet a ready sale, and prices are firm. An advance is not looked for at present, but during the last few days a more confident feeling has been experienced in consequence of the pacific turn affairs have taken on the Continent. The apprehension which existed last week of disturbed peace tended to distress the markets, but the subsequent intelligence having removed the principal sources of fear, buyers are coming forward more freely, and fresh orders are put in hand. The trade meetings at Birmingham and Dudley have had a good effect here, and the ironmasters look forward, in common with those of Staffordshire, to an advance in the price of iron before the expiration of the quarter. It is known that stocks in the hands of home consumers are very low, and by this time they must be nearly exhausted. During the present week some of them have been compelled to make fresh purchases, and with the demand from America and the Continent, the works begin to be full of business. Railway iron is especially in request, and some large importations have been made this week. Ample trade is done to give full employment to the hands at most of the district works, but the masters agree in the opinion than an advance in the rate of wages cannot yet be made. We hear of no disagreements with the men on this subject, but complaints are made of the unreasonably long pays which have been introduced. Six, seven, and even nine to ten weeks elapse between settlements, and the men are, of course, driven to the "shop" to a greater extent than ever. This is necessarily felt to be a great hardship, and in some cases the tradesmen have appealed to the managers to go back to the former system. At Tredegar this was promised, as we have already announced, but in other works no hope of an alteration is held out. We believe this question to be one well deserving the attention of the proper authorities, since it is obviously most desirable to give the men as few causes for dissatisfaction as possible. Certain it is that relief is urgently called for, and some of the local papers constantly contain stringent censures on a system which seems adopted for the express purpose of driving men to the "shop."

With regard to the Coal Trade, we can also report an improvement in the demand, comparative activity being now felt in the ports. A good many vessels are now loading for French and Mediterranean ports, and steam coal is being bought freely. The following are the freights current at the time we write:—Aden, 50s.; Bombay, 50s.; Bahia, 28s.; Calcutta, 50s.; Cape of Good Hope, 38s.; Hong Kong, 52s. 6d.; Mauritius, 40s.; Monte Video, 31s.; Rio Janeiro, 34s. to 35s.; Shanghae, 55s.; Singapore or Penang, 38s.; Malta, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; Marseilles, 17s.; Naples, 15s. 6d.; Syra or Athens, 17s; Alexandria, 15s. 6d.; Constantinople, 22s. 6d.; Gibraltar, 15s. 6d.; Lisbon, 10s.; Hamburg, 10s. 6d.; Plymouth or Liverpool, 6s. 3d.; London, 8s. to 8s. 3d.; Portsmouth or Southampton, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; French ports, from 11 to 17 francs. These rates show an advance generally of from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. as compared with those of last week. This is a satisfactory sign of the improvement to which we have referred. Merthyr and Duffryn coal (Nixon's) now fetch 21s. per ton in London. The freights for iron range from 17s. 6d. (New York) up to 27s. (Trieste).

It will thus be seen that a decided change for the better has set in, and a successful season lies before our iron and coalmasters. At this moment the position of the principal concerns is satisfactory, and at many of the works extensions and other improvements are actively going on. Great attention is being paid to this subject at Rhymney, and the manager has lately carried out several designs for making the various departments more efficient than they have been heretofore. The Nant-y-Glo works, under Mr. Crawshay Bailey, are going on very prosperously, and a large and gradually-increasing trade is being done. It has been just decided to make a station at Nant-y-Glo, the Western Valley line from Newport having been extended to that place recently. This improvement in railway transit will prove a great convenience to the works, and will, doubtless, save considerable expense and trouble. At Tredegar, activity likewise prevails, and large supplies are constantly being turned out. The same observations apply to Ebbw Vale and Blaenavon; and, indeed, generally speaking there is an absence of that slackness which was felt during part of last year.

Mr. Rogers, in his useful treatise on *Iron Metallurgy*, has dwelt much on the great waste inseparable from the present modes of mining coal. We believe this subject is now receiving the attention of several of our principal coalowners, with a view to the adoption of some system by which economy may be judiciously observed. It is well known that good serviceable veins of coal are neglected, or left half worked, on account of the richness of the district, and, in some cases, through the cupidity of the owners. There is no fear of our 12,000 square miles of coal being used up, as an eminent geologist has calculated that the South Wales formation alone, of the extent just mentioned, is capable of supplying England with fuel for 2000 years, even if the mines in other parts of the country should be worked out. Still, we may well be surprised that while economy has been carefully studied in the consumption of coal, and for this purpose many improvements have been introduced, the immense waste caused by the modes of mining it goes on from day to day, and no alteration seems to be even attempted. We have before quoted part of Mr. Rogers's remarks on this topic, and without attempting to re-open a subject which he has so ably handled, we may express a hope that some abatement may be made in the evil referred to, and that coalowners will see the advantage which would accrue to themselves if prudence and care were exercised in lieu of extravagance and recklessness.

The Wenvoe Iron Company have recently discovered at Coedycimdder a vein of highly metalliferous ironstone. Those who have examined it pronounce a very favourable opinion of its quality. Some has already been sent away by the South Wales line.

We have reason to believe that we shall shortly be called upon to announce a change in the management of the Abersychan Works, near Pontypool (the "British"), but at present we are scarcely at liberty to enter into particulars.

An effort is being made by the colliery proprietors of Swansea and its neighbourhood to construct a railway from the docks to Penclawdd, and eventually to Llanrhydian. Several collieries would be benefited were the design carried out, but at present it is only in its infancy.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JAN. 20.—The conviction which we have often expressed with regard to the permanent improvement in the position and prospects of the iron trade is being fully verified, as, judging from the reports which we have received from several districts, the trade is in a most healthy and satisfactory condition. There is less apprehension felt with regard to the warlike tendency of continental politics, and this has tended to infuse renewed confidence, which was being, in a great measure, shaken by the unfortunate speech of the Emperor of the French. We have private letters from France describing the efforts of the French ironmasters to increase the rates charged on the importation of British iron; but up to the latest dates no alteration had been decided upon. The makers of the best brands of iron are well supplied with orders, but there is a difficulty experienced in disposing of inferior brands. The rates approved at quarter-day have been well maintained. Some large orders for railway iron have been taken by two houses in Yorkshire. In Lancashire the firms generally are well employed, and the hands have settled down quietly to work.

The aspect of the Coal Trade, on the whole, is very satisfactory. The demand for the metropolitan market has increased materially; and it is only within the past fortnight that the supply could be adequately met. In Derbyshire everything is exceedingly quiet, and the trade improving; but in Lancashire we have a very different thing to notice. During the past week the colliers of Wigan have been, and are, out on strike; and on Monday morning the police were protecting the "nobsticks" on their way to work, when a sergeant of police interfered, and he was severely injured by the mob, who pelted him with stones, and the riot became so alarming that the authorities sent for a detachment of soldiers to quell the rioters, and it had the desired effect.

There have been several meetings of lead mining companies in Derbyshire since our last. The Haslam Pipe meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Red Lion Hotel, when there was a moderately good attendance of shareholders. The expenses were about 400*l.*, and the greater part had been owing to the eccentric nature of the mineral; about 200*l.* had been expended in "driving." A long discussion took place respecting the salary of the agent, who had 40*l.* per year to visit the mine from Chesterfield twice a week. Some dissatisfaction was expressed as to the payment of such a sum for the services of an agent who resided so far from the mine. Proceedings were also ordered to be taken against all shareholders in arrear of call.

There has been a meeting of the New Midland Company at Ashover this week, when a divided opinion prevailed as to the company being wound-up. There are two sections of parties; one desires to wind-up, and the other wishes to purchase the plant. We have not heard whether the new and enormous engine at North Derbyshire has been put in motion; but the operation cannot be much longer delayed, unless some accident should occur.

The Mill Dam Company are making great progress with the new shaft and the preparations necessary for the engine.

The most notable feature connected with the mining share market has been the great depreciation in the value of Eyam shares, which have gone down gradually from 60*l.* to 24*l.* and 25*l.*, at which prices numerous sales have taken place. The real cause of the fall is the condition of the mine, which is said to be much poorer than for a considerable period.

LEGITIMATE MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

Conspicuous in the northern hemisphere of the heavens stand the two constellations, *Taurus* and *Ursa Major*—the former having some resemblance to the outline of the noble animal whose name it bears, the latter rejoicing in the apparent singularity of a headless trunk—an accident which astronomers may some day be able to remedy, by finding that important member in close proximity, or even in actual contact, with its paws. The "Bull" and the "Great Bear" are, however, too elevated for the exercise of our critical powers, and we, therefore, leave them to the votaries of astral science. There are also "bears" terrestrial and "bulls" sublunary which by zoologists are classed with the great division of quadrupeds, and with the physical peculiarities of which the merest tyro in learning is ordinarily familiar. But the "bulls" and "bears" with which we have to deal are neither carniverous nor ruminant, but belong, like ourselves, to the highest order of mammalia, and are designated in the nomenclature of science as *homo sapiens*. To many of our readers the terms "bull" and "bear," when used in connection with the stock and share markets, may appear as mystic words, denoting some occult process in the constitution and working of the markets beyond the ken of mere ordinary mortals. To some extent they would be right in arriving at such a conclusion, and as these two classes of individuals exercise a most important influence for good or evil as affecting the market prices of shares and securities in general, we have thought it right to demonstrate as briefly as possible their different modes of action, their particular aims, and the way such proceedings affect the interests of shareholders as a class.

Passing to general definition, a "bull" is an operator for a rise, and a "bear" an operator for a fall in prices—the stock to be delivered at some fixed prospective date. Many individuals there are who so buy and sell on what they believe to be information consisting with their various personal opinions, they being in such cases solely guided by circumstances. But the class to which we would desire to direct the attention of our readers are constitutional and indefatigable "bulls" and "bears"—men who adopte lie in one course of proceeding only, and who firmly believe that they would be uniformly unsuccessful in the attempt to tread any other path.

The "bull" is usually a sanguine man, recognisable by his joyous humour when business is brisk and values rising, but dejected and low when an adverse current sets in, and when prices are falling and ill-sustained; but still no amount of pecuniary loss can shake his confidence in an early favourable reaction for the better. His dealings as a rule are not so inimical to the general weal as might be supposed, although at periods, when the public demand for stocks is steadily increasing, his course of dealing acts as an unhealthy stimulant to the necessary and consequent advance in prices—the public who at such a time come as buyers being manifestly damnified by his particular action.

The "bear," on the contrary, is, generally speaking, a gloomy man, who might be not incorrectly defined as a perambulating calculating machine. He is a good judge of character, and prides himself—like Samuel Slick, of Slickville, Esq.—on his knowledge of "human natur." The public is to him an aggregation of money-yielding automatons. He knows, or thinks

he is acquainted with, the infirmities of our national character, and works energetically for isolated aggrandisement. Should he find any market particularly sensitive, it is immediately singled out for destruction. On the face of regularly continued sales of stock, the shareholders who are not personally acquainted with the value of their property are seized with alarm, and are glad to realise any amount of money, however small, in exchange for what they consider to be worthless shares, the "bear" thus reaping an abundant harvest out of the timidity and fear of a large section of the investing public. A terrorist by nature, his insidious dealings often destroy the public reputation of *bona fide* undertakings, and sap the foundation of credit on which the honour and well-being of business firms are built. Sometimes the "bulls" and "bears" meet in open conflict, both struggling for the mastery; but if we suppose them to be equally matched in speculative daring and length of purse, such is the tendency of men to look on the dark instead of the bright side of things when their property is possibly at stake, that without the most ordinary examination they will part with their shares at prices ridiculously out of proportion to their normal value, so proving the accuracy of the "bear's" calculations. That a vast amount of money is annually lost in [illegible]anner is, unfortunately, indisputable; but if shareholders, either *in* [illegible]*possæ*, would, on the one hand, carefully ascertain whether when th[illegible]ket value of their property is falling it is being systematically depressed for party purposes, and, on the other, whether prices are being unduly raised; and if such should prove to be the case to refuse to operate, they would ere long see the "bull" a desolate "victim" on the purlieus of 'Change, and the "bear" caged as a zoological curiosity amongst his plantigrade congeners.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

The advices by the West India steamer bring our mining intelligence from Jamaica to Dec. 26, and are, as usual, perfectly assuring, and confirmatory of progressive and satisfactory advancement.

ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE MINING COMPANY.—Salisbury Plain: In every department the work is steadily advancing. Mr. Smith (the purser) sends you a very valuable sample, which has been declared here to contain silver, and has been valued at 80*l.* per ton for copper and silver.

RIO GRANDE MINING COMPANY.—Portland: Capt. Arthur writes that very heavy rains had interrupted the work, but in all respects the properties continued to improve in appearance, and only wanted sufficient labour to get out any quantity of valuable ore then in sight.

HOPE SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER COMPANY had shipped, per screw-steamer *Cleator*, for Liverpool 18 tons of silver-lead and 7 tons of argentiferous copper ores, and the future prospects of this company are most decided: it is a great success.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED.—Josiah Martin, Dec. 24: Stamford Hill Mine: The lode in the engine-shaft is without alteration to notice since I last wrote to you. The men have completed the laying of the timber at the 58 for the reception of the 9-inch pumps; they have also put in the solliar in order to commence driving east and west on the lode in that level, the lode being very large and kindly at the place where we shall drive. I intend driving with native miners, at the same time the Englishmen will be putting the work in the upper part of the shaft. The 46 south, on the cross-course, is without alteration to notice; the 46 west of engine-shaft, on the north lode, is still looking very kindly, composed of green carbonate and rich yellow copper ore, and letting out a deal of water. I have broken from this end within the last two or three days some very fine stones of yellow copper ore. The masons are getting on with building the chimney very satisfactorily. All other parts are progressing with vigour, and I hope ere long to have the whole set to work, which will enable us to go on at once to accomplish the object in view.

At the WHEAL JAMAICA meeting, on Dec. 22, it was reported that the operations at Charing Cross were being vigorously prosecuted. The correspondence with parties in England, with the view to carry out important objects connected with the company, has resulted in the machinery required for Charing Cross, to be forwarded to the island with as little delay as possible. The course proposed for the raising of additional capital, it was thought, would be found easy of accomplishment. As the ground is already unwatered down to the 65 fm. level, a shaft had been commenced which can be sunk to that depth without the aid of machinery. The prosecution of this shaft, and the making of a good road between Retreat Estate and the mine, of which rather more than a mile had been completed (out of 3½), constitute the principal workings at the mine. The accounts showed a credit balance of 1176*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, including outstanding calls. The committee regretted that, in consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer, they were precluded from laying before the shareholders any intelligence from England.

FROM MR. JAMES CROFTS:—In the progress of a question of such moment to the country as that of Peace or War, the incidents of a single week may throw either a light or shade over the matter for good or evil, and it happens that during the week now passing the probabilities have become almost a certainty that the advent of war, if it be considered or admitted as at all certain, is a remote one, and probably, as much as any matter can, turns upon the question of finance. The exhausted treasuries of the lately belligerent powers is producing that drag to hostile action which has become more, or as much, a matter of necessity as prudence; and, therefore, it would appear that for actual war the time is not yet, to whatever extent may be visible that "note of preparation," which is indicated in the strengthening of forces, or the guarding more closely of frontiers. The event of the death of the King of Naples (just announced) if true, judging from its effect on the Funds, which have fallen only ¼ per cent., rather indicates good than evil to the cause of peace, and in its immediate and future consequences can scarcely fail to benefit the oppressed populations of the Two Sicilies, apart from any "complications" which may ensue in settling the policy of the succession in reference to their political tendencies, so as that weightier powers may coincide. On the whole, the markets, however, are still good, and with the exception of a rather diminished business from the provinces, there has been great activity in, and avidity shown, to purchase every class of good stocks in mines, both dividend and non-dividend, and in many of them (the former in particular) a considerable advance must be noted—such as in Providence, Wheal Margery, Bedford United, Dolcoath, Great South Tolgus, South Caradon, and St. Day United; whilst Wheal Mary Ann and Tincroft are lower. Par Consols, Wheal Treiawny, Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, South Frances, North Basset, Minera, and Alfred Consols (all the preceding being first-rate dividend-paying mines) have shown little fluctuation in value.

A reference to the writer's last letter may be necessary to render the following explanations fully understood. A most satisfactory meeting was reported of Old Tolgus United, when the number of shares in the mine was increased, in lieu of a call, to 1200, by the creation of 600 new shares at 5*l.* each, an apparently sound resolution, and unanimously voted. By intervention of his legal advisers, the said shareholder, who to the last (as it is stated) held back the amount of calls due from him, has now applied for an injunction in Chancery to annul the said issue of new shares, on the ground of its illegality according to the rules of the cost-book of the mine, which error (if it prove to be one) the management are about to repair by calling a special meeting for the special object of providing funds for carrying out this valuable property to a successful issue. The manner in which this legal proceeding has been conducted by an inundation of notices to shareholders and non-shareholders promiscuously, and in many cases in duplicate, has not met the entire approval of the mining market, nor has any sufficient cause yet been shown, or is apparent, for the necessity of any measure beyond that of a protest to the management, to which they would have been equally bound to listen as to a "Bill in Chancery," and its consequent heavy expense. In the meantime the shares have become quiescent as regards transactions in them, but firm in value when sought for, and, pending these proceedings, the old shares (600) will, of course, be alone dealt in.

Pendeen Consols Mine is progressing most satisfactorily, and the shares are reaching a high figure. Next week 170 tons of copper ore, the produce of two months' working, will be sampled, which is said to be of a better quality than heretofore sold. The average price of the sales made in the quarter March to June, 1858, was 3*l.* 6*s.* per ton. Wheal Addams shares have undergone a rather serious reduction in price, there being scarcely buyers at above 20*s.* The cause alleged is a report (apart from the management) adverse to the value of the mine, as far as at present developed, whilst it appears, even from the report in question, that the mine, owing to water or other impediments in the levels, was not in a condition to afford the means of a perfectly fair report, and in consequence another is promised by the management, which it is hoped will enable the public to estimate the property at its true value. Lady Bertha Mine is also retrograding, the shares leaving off at 19*s.*, or thereabouts, and a lower price by some dealers anticipated. This slippery property has long stood in the estimation of the writer as not possessing any of the elements of investing stock, but it may have merits yet to be developed. Rosewarne United shares have experienced a perfectly sudden rise from 36*l.* to 45*l.*, but leave off (as really might be expected) *sellers*. A retrospect of the former fluctuations, equally as sudden as the present, in the value of these shares may be taken with probably great advantage to holders and caution to buyers, since it does not appear to the uninitiated that any *bona fide* cause exists for the present advance, and to realise at the advance is the best advice possible under the circumstances. North Minera have been rather largely dealt in, the demand having been for investment, and late prices are fully sustained; more regular, or, if possible, regular, weekly reports in the Journal is, in the opinion of some shareholders, highly desirable. Dale shares appear to be fast going into obscurity, so far as dealings in them are concerned, although few offer on the market. The disappointment appears to arise from the non-cutting of the "Pipe vein," so long promised or expected. In the meantime another call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share has been made, applicable (be it observed) only to the new shares issued at 10*s.*, and which section of the shares stand at 15*s.* paid, whilst their value as a marketable article is quite nominal. Great wealth may yet come out of this mine, unless the existence of the "Pipe vein" (of lead ore) is an illusion, which can scarcely be imagined, and as a speculation, at a low price, the 20*s.* paid-up shares should be bought. St. Day United—assumed to be a first-rate mine—has had the management of the books and accounts transferred from Falmouth to No. 27, Austinfriars, London, and considering how generally unsatisfactory [illegible]ondon shareholders a local financial management has proved in a number of mines, during their progressive course, this change, without disparagement to any individual hitherto engaged in it, must be considered "a step in the right direction" for the future welfare of the mine, which is rapidly developing for the resumption of dividends. The call lately made in the country of 5*s.* per share was confirmed by the London meeting. Wheal Edward and Sortridge Consols remain quiet, and still drooping in price, whilst Great Wheal Alfred have advanced to 3¼, buyers.

Vale of Towy shares are in great demand, and at an advance—the late *call* of 1*s.* per share having benefited the property, although its effect was, *prima facie*, calculated to produce a contrary effect upon a mine in the Dividend List. They will probably advance considerably, the present price being preposterously low. Catherine and Jane Consols sample 37 tons of lead ore, the produce of three months' workings; and there being an advance of 20*s.* a ton realisable, this property may be considered as progressing satisfactorily, and will become more so should the returns of ore increase. About 500 tons of iron ore lately sold at 11*s.* 6*d.* per ton will also augment the credits of the mine. In 7146 shares the present price gives a large margin for profit to an investor, being only about 2000*l.* for a mine in full work, and as close as possible to paying costs. Kelly Bray shares, have also advanced in value to 2¼ to ⅜. The mine is in great favour and highly spoken of. Wheal Arthur does not improve, and the payment of calls in arrear gardy. Herodsfoot in considerable demand, but no sellers in the London market. Redmoor have been more enquired for, and should be classed as cheap shares at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* Holmbush Mine is said to have improved during the week, and other safe shares to invest in at present rates may be mentioned. Round Hill, Wheal Sidney (greatly improved), New Treleigh, Wheal Crebor, North Roskear, Great Hewas, South Lady Bertha, Denham Bridge, and Great Wheal Martha—the three latter particularly recommended as speculations, at a price not often heard of for any property which has really attained the name of a mine. Rosewarne and Herland much enquired for, and business done at 9½. The writer intimates, in addition to the fact as stated in his usual advertisement, that he has extended his business to other shares and stocks besides British Mines, and has made arrangements with a firm standing high on the Stock Exchange to facilitate operations in every description of stock there dealt in, without any charge for admission beyond the Stock Exchange rate. The Stock Exchange List of transactions up to three o'clock each day may be had of Mr. Crofts, on applications from the country.

FROM MR. LELEAN.—The mining market is very active for good mining shares—such as West Seaton, South Caradon, Providence, Margaret, Charlotte, East Trefusis, Trelyon Consols, North Dolcoath, Pendeen, East Basset, East Russell, South Cundurrow, Wheal Kitty (Leiant), Mary Ann, Bell and Lanarth, Trelawny, Kelly Bray, and St. Ives Consols; and stock cannot be obtained excepting at advanced prices. It is anticipated that the East Basset lode will skirt East Trefusis, and in consequence of this rumour a great demand has sprung up for these shares; closing price, 4*l.* to 5*l.* Bell and Lanarth progress favourably. Providence are likely to pay 4*l.* next time. Charlotte maintain their late rise; the mine continues to improve. East Bassets are firm, 180 to 182½, although reports were sent from Redruth stating the "rich lode in the 80 end is cut out." Lord Bertha has sadly disappointed the shareholders, as will be seen by Capt. Richards's report, published in Mr. Murchison's Review of Dec. 31, 1858, page 80. This report is dated on the 7th inst., and confirmed by Capt. Metherall's report of the 19th. South Condurrow is attracting attention in the neighbourhood of the mine; the call of 5*s.* will set the mine in first-rate order, now that the dead branches are lopped off. The locality is a good one. Treityan Consols advance in price as the mine progresses. The great rise in tin has caused a great demand for these shares. We would draw attention to East Providence, selling at about 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; and if 500 shares were taken off the market, I should not be surprised to see a rise of 500 per cent. in a month. Kelly Bray is making profits, and likely to increase them. Old Tolgus United is enveloped in mist, in consequence of a quarrel between two shareholders. This is too bad. However, the committee have taken a very proper course in calling a special meeting. East Russell maintain their proud position in defiance of all opposition. Toicarne advanced to 19*s.* 6*d.*, and left off sellers, at 18*s.* 6*d.* East Daren is looking well. North Basset and North Crofty are low, and worth looking after. The dread of law prevents West Basset and South Frances rising; these are good mines, and are likely to continue so for many years. North Minera is looking better, and great confidence is entertained of success. Bryntail is being developed with vigour; the prospects are cheering, and good results are expected. North Robert appear to be cheap at present prices. Cradock Moor will most likely rival her neighbour in tin. Wheal Uny—what is the matter? One broker has instructions to buy and another to sell. Old Ding Dong will soon make a noise; the present price of shares 8*l.* to 10*l.* We have several good mines in view, and as soon as the dead branches are cut off shall have great pleasure in bringing them into notice.

BEDPLATE IRON SLEEPER PERMANENT WAYS.

Public attention is again directed to the advantages to arise from developing the patent granted some short time since to Mr. Thomas Wright, for what is now well-known as the Bedplate Iron Sleeper Roadway, and upon which 100 miles per hour may be performed with perfect ease and safety. It is applicable to all descriptions of rail, and can be employed alike upon broad and narrow gauge lines; and it is said to be expressly adapted to sustain the highest speed and heaviest traffic with the greatest durability and lowest cost of maintenance, as it combines the advantages of the longitudinal and transverse systems, as well as the properties of the wooden with that of the iron road, dispensing with all loose parts. The strongest and by far the most desirable modification of the invention is the continuous bedplate roadway, the distinguishing feature of which is the employment of a single sleeper as a complete piece of roadway in itself, consisting of one compact and solid mass of iron, capable of sustaining a pair of rails without any longitudinal or transverse joints, being constructed similarly to the bed of a lathe. A slip of wood is interposed between the rail and sleeper, and also between the ends of the sleepers. By this invention the whole line forms one immovable mass, smooth and unyielding, resisting the oscillation of trains, and preventing all lateral and vertical motion whatever.

Perhaps the greatest recommendation, however, in favour of the new system is the extremely small number of separate pieces required for every mile of line laid, compared with existing systems. There are 440 longitudinal detached iron sleepers in a mile, and estimating the weight of each at 1 ton, the price at 5*l.* per ton, and including the fastening, would be 2445*l.* per mile single line, without the rails, which, notwithstanding this increased cost, is undoubtedly the cheapest for the increasingly heavy traffic of the railways of this country, and always retains an intrinsic value, while the ordinary wooden road, with all its mechanical defects and other drawbacks, is in a few years valueless. As a proof of this, it is asserted that "the ordinary wooden sleeper railway is composed of 19,842 separate loose pieces in a mile 'unfished,' but when fished is thereby increased to 26 000 loose pieces, while the bedplate iron solid sleeper system contains only 7000 pieces, being a reduction of 19,000 loose parts, as compared with the fished wooden railways, thereby reducing the wear, tear, and shaking loose of the various parts, which is a prolific source of the great expense of railway maintenance.

Where expense is an object, the difficulty is met by an economic application of the invention (the sleeper being in this instance designated the transverse iron solid sleeper) with the flat-bottomed rail applied. This modification is suited also to the ordinary bridge rail, and, whether employed upon narrow or broad gauge lines, stretches across the whole width of the way, without any transverse joints, supporting at once a pair of rails upon one thoroughly permanent sleeper in one piece, and securing alike the gauge of the line and the tilt of the rails, also the joints of the rails from lateral and vertical motion. This road is produced as cheaply as an ordinary wooden sleeper railway, and has the properties of the wooden in combination with those of the iron road, besides ensuring the greatest amount of efficiency in its construction, together with great economy, strength, and usefulness, as well as facility for repair. The several classes of bedplate sleepers are made of various weights, so that by a judicious choice they would be found equally valuable for our heaviest worked lines at home, and for the light tramroads which it is proposed to construct in the less commercial districts of India and the colonies.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The annual meeting was held on Tuesday at the Town Hall, Manchester. Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, C.E., F.R.S., president, occupied the chair; and amongst those present were Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P.; Hugh Mason, the mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne; James McConnel, W. W. Flat, John Appleby, G. Peel, Wright Turner, and William Booth, Manchester; Edward Ashworth, and Charles Heaton, Bolton; E. A. Wright, Oldham; Richard Hurst, Rochdale; J. B. Booth, Preston, &c.—The reports of the committee of management, and of Mr. R. B. Longridge, the late chief inspector, were read:—

"The number of boilers under inspection at different periods was—In 1856, 1301, the income being 1285*l.*; 1857, 1532, with an income of 1599*l.*; 1858, 1561, with an income of 1638*l.* The revenue of the year was 1757*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and the balance remaining in the bank was 1051*l.*, against 1003*l.* at the commencement of the year. On the whole, the committee regard the financial position of the association with greater confidence than hitherto. The ordinary services rendered by the officers had been—Visits by chief inspector, 513; quarterly visits by the sub-inspectors, 2580; thorough internal and external examinations, 235; annual indications of engines, 603. Special services: Examinations by sub-inspectors, 114; additional indications by sub-inspectors, 138; special indications by the same, 6. The committee regret that though provision was made for one thorough internal and external examination per annum of every boiler under their superintendence, yet only 235 such examinations have been made out of a total of 1561. Adding the 114 special examinations, the total was only 349. As regarded the important question of the incrustation of boilers, the committee, as a basis for further investigation, have deemed it expedient that the water supplying the boilers in various parts of the district should be analysed, and Dr. R. A. Smith was engaged in that object. The committee would again remind the members and the users of steam power generally, that this association was established for the purpose of preventing, by efficient and periodical inspection, the explosion of steam-boilers, and for promoting their economic use. The committee hope that they need not do more than urge upon all users of steam the desirability of a continuance of that support to this association, whereby it will be enabled, so far as careful examination and experienced and competent advice can contribute to that end, to prevent those frightful accidents to life and property to which reference has already been made. In conclusion, the committee refer to the retirement of Mr. Longridge, and the appointment of Mr. H. W. Harman, C.E., as chief inspector."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the meeting upon the prosperity of the association. It was very desirable that all the members who had boilers should be careful to make provision for their inspection by the inspectors. It was also essential that regular indications of the engines should be taken, together with diagrams showing whether they were working economically or otherwise; for in this way a great saving of fuel may be effected. Another matter of importance was the incrustation in boilers. It had been found that much of the water used was impregnated with a sediment, and it was, therefore, necessary that the boilers should be periodically cleaned, either once a fortnight or once a month. The executive committee had engaged Mr. Angus Smith to analyse the waters in the neighbourhood, but his report would not be presented to the Association for two or three months. To ensure a thorough examination of boilers it was desirable that there should be special visits by the inspectors, at times suited to the convenience of the members. A question had been raised as to the extension of the limit of the society's operations. The present limit was 30 miles, but an offer had come from a greater distance, and he personally saw no objection to the extension of the limit to 50 miles, provided the additional revenue covered the expenses. At the same time, if the members considered it desirable, he had no objection to the formation of new and separate associations in those distant places. He believed that the operations of the society had resulted in the saving of a great number of lives and a large amount of property. He had recently investigated the causes of explosion from the collapse of flues, and had found that the strength of a flue was in inverse proportion to its length. A flue of 15 ft. in length would bear twice the pressure per square inch of one of 30 ft. He was also about to carry out some experiments with respect to surcharged and combined steam.

Mr. T. BAZLEY, M.P., seconded the resolution. He was not sorry to see that a rival institution had been called into existence, for if they were protecting the lives of their fellow-men, and increasing the love of science, there could not be too many agents in such an excellent work. At the same time, it was only fair to state that the members of this association had from the first been actuated by feelings of benevolence, combined with a desire to promote the advancement of science, and they had no pecuniary result in view. With regard to the extension of the society's operations, he was of opinion that no limit should be fixed, but that each application should be decided by the executive committee or the officers.—The resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. BOOTH (Preston), seconded by Mr. George Peel, a vote of thanks was passed to the committee of management.

Mr. E. ASHWORTH, in moving the appointment of the new committee, mentioned that Messrs. Pease, of Darlington, had offered 54*l.* 10*s.* per annum for the inspection of 50 boilers, and he thought their offer should be accepted.

Mr. HUGH MASON seconded the motion, and described the good results which had followed at his own works from the inspection by the society's officers.

The motion was carried; and the vacated chair having been taken by Mr. Baxley, M.P., a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman; who, in responding, suggested that photographs should be taken of all the accidents to boilers; that a carefully prepared report by the chief inspector should be entered in a book kept for the purpose; and that a museum should be formed of everything connected with boilers and steam-engines.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—H. C. VION, Paris: A new mode of obtaining atmospheric electricity, and terrestrial electricity, and its industrial applications, and in apparatus for the same.—J. LEES, W. HEAP, Ashton-under-Lyne: Machinery for punching square holes in the ends of rollers and other articles.—J. H. JOHNSON, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Buchanan-street, Glasgow: Improvements in the manufacture, or production, and casting of steel, and in the apparatus employed therein.—W. FOOTMAN, Strand: Breaks for retarding and stopping railway trains, carriages, or other vehicles.—P. E. GUERINOT, Paris: Application of an apparatus to railway locomotives, wagons, and carriages, for the purpose of lessening the effect of concussion in the event of collision.—J. BROWN, Rotherham: Buffers, draw springs, and bearing springs.—J. B. MORGAN, Liverpool: Improvements in propelling navigable vessels—L. G. HIGHAM, late of New York, United States, now of Edmund-place, London: Obtaining submarine electrical conduction.—J. BUCHANAN, Greenock: Oil cans or lubricating apparatus.—A. V. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Process of, and improved apparatus for, separating metals from their ores.—J. ASPINALL, Great Tower-street: Manufacture of bolts, rivets, and spikes.—J. H. JOHNSON, Lincoln's Inn-fields: Machinery and apparatus for boring and piercing rocks, applicable also to the dressing or working of stone, and as a power hammer generally.—C. F. VASSEROT, Strand: Chain and bucket pump.—L. A. NORMANDY, Judd-street, London: Process of distilling and clarifying resinous substances.—J. BIERS, Kentish-town: A self-acting carriage wheel brake.—C. WILLIAM SIEMENS, Adelphi: Supports for electric telegraph line wires, and in tools or apparatus to be used in the construction of such supports, part of which improvements are applicable to the joining of pipes and other articles.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER PIPES AND TUBES.—Mr. Brooman (for Messrs. Liébaut and Egrot) provisionally specified an invention which consists in manufacturing copper tubes and pipes without joint or weld, and either straight or curved, by depositing copper by a galvanic battery on and upon a core of lead or other fusible metal or material capable of being fused or melted by heat, or otherwise reduced and removed. The core may be solid or hollow, and when hollow may be allowed to remain in the copper tube, or may be removed by melting, or otherwise.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL.—Mr. Hy. Rollinson, Stepney, has recently obtained a patent, having reference to the manufacture of an improved fuel, for the general purposes for which fuel is employed, which may also be used for kindling or igniting fires, to be called bitumenised fuel. The invention consists in employing a combination of the following vegetable and hydrocarbonaceous materials:—Coal, pitch, breeze with or without ashes, broken coke, or sawdust, to which may be added coal tar, Stockholm tar, Stockholm pitch, resin, or similar liquid or solid bodies capable of burning. These materials should be heated and moulded into suitable blocks, and submitted to pressure.

COAL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.—Mr. G. Stieler, Manchester, provisionally specified some improvements, which consist in the peculiar arrangement of one or more water spaces, bridges, or transverse tubes in the fire-boxes of locomotive or other tubular boilers, whereby he is enabled to carry a series of fire-tiles of suitable form, through which the products of combustion are conducted; and he also introduces a number of hollow stays into different parts of the fire-box, and through these a supply of atmospheric air is conveyed to the before-named products of combustion, by which means, in conjunction with the fire-tiles, the whole of the gases become combined with the oxygen of the atmosphere in a superior manner, thereby producing more perfect combustion, which enables him to burn coal instead of coke, without causing a nuisance by masses of smoke issuing from the chimney.

BLACKLEAD COMPOSITION.—Mr. R. Hicks, Chatham-place, has patented an invention which consists in forming a composition of black schist, or a carburet of iron combined with other substances and plumbago of commerce, and with or without soda and lampblack, or of forming a composition of black schist and carburet of iron with or without soda and lampblack. He does not limit himself to exact proportions, but states that the following makes a very good composition:—Black schist, 8 parts; carburet of iron, 8 parts; plumbago of commerce, 8 parts; soda, 1 part; lampblack, 1 part. The whole to be ground, well mixed, and sifted.

LEVER SMOKE PREVENTING APPARATUS.—In the Yorkshire and Lancashire district a very ingenious contrivance, consisting of a series of weighted lever valves, has been extensively applied by the inventors, Messrs. Fernihough and Sons, of Dukinfield, and appears to give the greatest satisfaction. The weights are adjusted so as to cause the valves to close when the fuel is exhausted, and no combustible gases generated, after which the self-regulating force varies in proportion to the amount of burning fuel or combustible gases within the furnace, and the heated products arising therefrom. The greater the draft the more widely the valves open. The apparatus is compact and inexpensive, requires no attention on the part of the fireman, and may be applied to all descriptions of steam-boiler or other similar closed furnace.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

The meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lieut. Colonel P. T. FRENCH, who congratulated the proprietors on the prospects of the immediate opening of the first portion of their line. The section from Surat to Baroda, a distance of eighty miles, with the exception of the two bridges now in course of construction over the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, would be completed and opened early in the next month. The authority of the Bombay Government had been received for taking continuous possession of the land for 32½ miles of the line, from Surat, southwards. Three subsequent sanctions, dated in November last, had given over the remainder of the land required within the Surat collectorate, by which they were placed in possession of 66 miles in the aggregate south of Surat, and the Government had further authorised their officers to be put in possession of Government waste lands within the Tannah collectorate to the extent of their approved surveys, and also that steps should be taken to give possession of such other lands as may be required within the collectorate. So that the fear which had been entertained by many members of the Board of Control on that point was now fully and finally disposed of, and 100 miles will have been opened for traffic within very little more than two years, traversing a country as rich as it is populous, never having been plundered by foreign enemies, and one of the finest possible countries for a railway to intersect, the ruling gradient being almost a level, not exceeding 1 in 500—such a gradient as could not be found in this country for 40 consecutive miles. With regard to the conversion into stock of the capital of the company, this had been a source of great vexation to the directors. Counsel's opinion had been taken upon the point, which stated that they were precluded from carrying this proposition into execution; when another counsel's opinion was taken, which unhappily exactly agreed with the former. In consequence of these legal difficulties a bill will be introduced into Parliament in the approaching session, for the purpose of obtaining more extensive powers than the company now possess for the conversion of shares into stock, and the issue of capital. The shareholders were congratulated upon the auditors' report, than which nothing could be more favourable. In the construction of the line a vast amount of bridging was required. There have been very satisfactory testings of these bridges, which were interesting to the public to witness. By the permission of the Secretary of State of India, a state carriage will be presented to the Prince as a compliment for the many valuable services he had rendered. A very useful carriage for the benefit of invalids and the sick had also been sent out, which afforded every facility for their conveyance from the stations down to the Presidency of Bombay. The board was now divided into the finance, the shipping, and the works committees, the Chairman of the board being *ex officio* the Chairman, from which arrangement great efficiency had resulted. One of the directors, Mr. Landon, has gone to Bombay, who with Mr. Ford would expedite in many ways all necessary requirements. During his absence his home duties were mutually discharged by his co-directors, as great good was expected to arise from his residence in India. The continuation of the line from the Nerbudda River down to Bombay was an important feature, on which hinges a great deal. Notwithstanding the conflicting opinions extant, there was every reason to believe that matters would be amicably arranged. The Government, before deciding, had ordered surveys to be made, so that it will be in possession of all the features of the case, and under such circumstances there was no doubt that the decision will be entirely in favour of the company. The directors are now at peace with "all foreign powers"—with the Bombay Government, and rejoiced in the smiles of the India House. The company had now the experience of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., who has been for many years connected with other railway companies; and at the board the most perfect harmony prevailed.

The report, which was adopted, was of a very satisfactory character. An approach has now been made to a traffic return, and a prospect of a dividend at no distant day. In future it was agreed all dividend warrants should be crossed.

The advisability of possessing an independent terminus was urged by Capt. WARREN, who is one of the oldest directors of the South-Eastern Railway. He knew how much inconvenience arose from two railways working with the same terminus. As traffic increased difficulties arose. He looked at their prospective trade in cotton as something enormous, as the line would pass through the principal cotton districts of India—therefore, the greater necessity for a distinct terminus.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the conduct of Lord Stanley in his position in the Indian Council, from whom had been received the greatest courtesy.

The Chairman having been unanimously thanked for the lucid explanations he had given, the meeting dissolved.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS.—The North-Eastern Railway (York) require tenders for supplying 300 sets of wrought-iron wagon-wheels and axles.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company require tenders for the construction of the works of the Nagpore branch, a distance of 262 miles, comprised in five contracts.

MANCHESTER AND MILFORD HAVEN RAILWAY.—We are gratified to find that this long-talked-of project has at last been fairly launched. On the 14th inst. the material guarantee of 33,000*l.* was lodged at the Accountant General's, having been provided, as we are informed, by Messrs. Davies and Savin, the enterprising contractors of the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway, upon the faith of the project receiving sufficient support from the public to ensure success. The capital is 420,000*l.*, with borrowing powers of 120,000*l.*, and the London and North-Western have granted a guarantee traffic arrangement which will secure 4½ per cent. on the share capital, and 5 per cent. on debentures. A most efficient board has been constituted in London, of which Mr. G. H. Whalley, chairman of the Llanidloes Company, has accepted the chairmanship.—*Shrewsbury Journal.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The result of the poll of shareholders in the company is as follows:—92,785 votes in favour of admitting shareholders to the Palace and grounds on Sundays, against 75,764 votes on the other side.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Jan. 15, 80*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; number of passengers, 19,267.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending January 16 amounted to 10,545*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Dun Mountain Copper Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, at One o'clock precisely, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the company.

At the said meeting, the following directors will go out of office, viz.:—Robert Porter, Esq., Billiter-street; William Piper, Esq., Stangate; but, being eligible for re-election, they hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly.

By order of the Board, FREDERICK SAUNDERS, Sec.

6, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., Jan. 12, 1859. 65

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of January instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

And NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, that on the same day, immediately after the business of the half-yearly ordinary general meeting shall have been concluded, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the said company will be held at the same place, to consider the propriety of increasing, and if deemed desirable to increase, the capital stock of the said company, by the creation and issue of new stock to such an amount, in such mode, and on such footing or terms, as may appear to the meeting to be expedient.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, the 22d inst., preparatory to the meeting and payment of the dividend, and will remain so closed until after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. By order of the Directors,

24, Gresham-street, London, Jan. 15, 1859. C. GRAINGER, Sec. 66

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY OF PROPRIETORS OF THE ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN FERNANDO, CUBA (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando, Cuba (Limited), held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1859, the following resolutions, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said company, held at the said London Tavern, on Monday, the 29th day of November, 1858, were read:—

Resolved,—That the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando, Cuba (Limited), be wound-up voluntarily.

That Cuninghame Borthwick, Esq., Thomas Close, Esq., Walter Shairp, Esq., and William Dallison Starling, Esq., be the liquidators for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando, Cuba (Limited), and distributing the property thereof.

It was then moved, seconded, and resolved unanimously,—That the foregoing resolutions be confirmed, and the same are hereby confirmed accordingly.

Also,—That Cuninghame Borthwick, Esq., Thomas Close, Esq., Walter Shairp, Esq., and William Dallison Starling, Esq., be the liquidators for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando, Cuba (Limited), and distributing the property thereof.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1859. By order, JOSEPH BRAND, Sec. 67

THE VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each: 5s. payable on application, and the remainder on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.
CHARLES T. THOMPSON, Esq., 42, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.
THOMAS PRENDERGAST, Esq., 13, Brunswick-place, Brighton.
THOMAS STAUNTON, Esq., 11, Porchester-square Bayswater.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street.
SOLICITOR—W. W. Fisher, Esq., 3, King-street, Cheapside.
SECRETARY—Lewis C. Hertslet, Esq.

OFFICES,—No. 2, DERBY-STREET, PARLIAMENT-STREET, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for working some very valuable copper and nickel mines, situated in the Val d'Ossola, near the Lago Maggiore, in Piedmont.

The mines are held in perpetuity, under royal grants or concessions, with a royalty of 2 per cent. only on the raw ores. They comprise a surface of several miles, and are known by the names of Megiandona, La Greffa, and Nibio. That on which it is intended for the present to concentrate the chief efforts is Megiandona.

This mine is most favourably placed, being worked by levels driven on a very powerful lode of yellow copper ore of high percentage, and containing also a large quantity of nickeliferous pyrites. The lode traverses a high mountain, over the whole extent of which it has been traced, and in many places opened upon by trial pits. The mines are situated close to the River Tore, which is navigable by barges, and flows into the Lago Maggiore, over which the ores are taken to Arona, whence they can be forwarded by railway to Genoa, and thence shipped to Swansea. The total cost per ton of ore from the mines to England will not exceed 38s., a carriage road constructed purposely from the mines to the Tore, and which is the property of the company, being nearly completed. The railway from Domo d'Ossola to Arona will also pass very close to the mines. From their position, steam machinery will never be required for these mines. In their vicinity are the rich nickel and copper mines of Varallo, worked by a private company; these have produced, and are producing, very large quantities of ores. The mines of Megiandona are in every way, geologically and mineralogically, situated like those of Varallo, while their much smaller elevation over the plain, their greater ascertained richness in copper ore, and the greater regularity of their lodes, make them in every way a more desirable investment.

Most of the labour employed, that of the natives, is very cheap. A sufficient number of experienced Cornish miners has been sent out, under the direction of E. Francfort, Esq., F.G.S., whose full and elaborate report on the whole property may be seen at the offices of the company.

The company have purchased the property, upon which large sums have been expended in obtaining royal concessions, erecting buildings, constructing roads, and in bringing the mines to their present valuable condition, for the sum of £16,545, the whole of which sum the vendors have agreed to take in shares of the company. In addition, there are liabilities outstanding to the amount of about £2000, which this company have undertaken to pay. To meet these, and to carry on the further necessary operations, it is proposed to issue the remaining 8455 shares. The greater part of these have already been applied for, and the sum thus raised will, it is confidently expected, be amply sufficient to bring the mines during this year into a condition to ship large quantities of ore, and to realise handsome profits to the shareholders.

The following are extracts from the last report from the mines:—

Megiandona, Dec. 12, 1858.—The lode in level No. 1 is 2½ ft. wide, worth at present 3 tons of rich yellow ore per fm. The lode in the present end of level No. 2 (main level) is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, carbonate of lime, yellow ore, and nickeliferous pyrites, and is worth 2½ tons of good yellow ore per fm., and looking very kindly for a great improvement. The rise behind the end of the same level is worth 1½ ton of yellow ore per fm. The winze in the same level has gone through a bunch of ore, dipping towards the end of the level. This bunch has been but lately discovered by us. The lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth from 4 to 5 tons of yellow ore per fm. There is no reason to doubt that this bunch is connected with that in level No. 1, as there is a lode standing in the back of the level over the winze, worth 1½ ton per fm. In the bottom level, the crosscut which will intersect the lode is being driven by the Cornish miners with all speed. We are at present doing nothing in the old workings on the south side of the ravine, where the lode is very large, containing a large quantity of nickeliferous pyrites. Italian boys and girls are engaged in preparing the ore for the crusher, which we intend to put up as soon as convenient. The rough state of the mountain has given us much work in making our floors, but we are happy to say they are in a fair way of being completed. The carriage road is nearly finished.

The following is an assay of the ore from the bunch in the winze in the main level:—

Assay Office and Laboratory, Dunning's Alley, Bishopsgate-street Without, Sept. 2, 1858.—Sample No. 1 contains 20 4-10ths per cent. of fine copper.

JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

No. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Victor Emanuel Mining Company (Limited).

Shares £1 each. Deposit on application, 5s. per share.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid £ to your bankers, I request that you will allot to me shares in the Victor Emanuel Mining Company (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept such shares or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Limited Liability Act of 1856.

Name .....
Profession or business .....
Address .....
Place of business, if any .....
Date 68

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit per share, 2s. 6d. on application, and 2s. 6d. within one month from allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—JOHN GREGORY, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. White and Co., Bankers), Haymarket.
JOHN WILLIAM WREY, Esq., 21, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and Wells, Somerset.
JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., C.E., F.C.S., 3, Gloster-terrace, Kensington.
CHARLES PAUL BERKELEY, Esq., 6, Lansdown-place, Brunswick-square.
EDWARD N. FOLEY, Esq., 3, Clifton-terrace, Maida-hill.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., Gracechurch-street, E.C.
Messrs. White and Co., Haymarket, S.W.
Bristol—Messrs. Miles, Miles, Savile, and Co. (the Bristol Bank).
Wells—Messrs. Stuckey and Co.

SOLICITOR.

Henry Charles Elliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
AUDITORS—To be elected by the shareholders annually.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Brunton and Son, Bartholomew-lane, Bank of England, E.C.
Bristol—Benjamin Spry Stock, Esq., 3, Albion Chambers (Broker to the Bristol Bank).
SECRETARY, pro tem.—Mr. Edward Doyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

This company will have the exclusive right to a freehold estate of 325 acres, of the estimated value of £40,000. The situation on the Mendip Hills, between Wells, Somerset, and Bristol, commands every market. Ores of manganese, silver-lead, hematite, &c., of the richest quality, with variegated and fossil marbles of great beauty, exist in large deposits over a wide extent of the property.

The shallow depths of the minerals below the surface, and the broken nature of the ground, render adits for draining, and the expensive machinery of ordinary mining, quite unnecessary.

The ores have been already satisfactorily introduced in the Welsh and other markets, and from the scale upon which the explorations have been made, the prospect of highly remunerative returns is certain and immediate. The farm lands are let to substantial tenants, and the first outlay upon the mine will be productive.

The minerals may be seen at the Royal Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, London; the Royal Institutions at Liverpool and Bristol; and the company's offices.

Details will be found in the reports and surveys contained in the prospectus, which, with the form of applications for shares, may be obtained from the solicitor, brokers, and at the offices of the company, where every information will be communicated.

London, Jan. 1, 1859. 69

OLD RAILS.—The DIRECTORS of the SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are OPEN to RECEIVE TENDERS for a QUANTITY of OLD RAILS, at Angerstein Wharf, on the Thames. Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application to the storekeeper. Tenders to be sent in addressed to the secretary, on or before the 26th inst. S. SMILES, Sec.

London Bridge Terminus, January 17, 1859. 70

METAL TRADES.—WANTED, for London, ONE or TWO FIRST-CLASS AGENCIES on commission, or to take the MANAGEMENT of the LONDON BUSINESS for a PROVINCIAL FIRM. Highly respectable references and testimonials will be given. The advertiser has had large and long experience in the metal trades.—Address, with particulars, to "G.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 71

CORNISH ORES.—The ADVERTISER is OPEN to PURCHASE ANY QUANTITY of SULPHUR ORE, IRON ORE, &c.—Applications, stating analysis, price, and quantity, addressed "F. F.," care of Messrs. Kennedy and Watson, stationers, &c., 16, Brown-street, Manchester. 72

BLENDE OR BLACK JACK FOR SALE.—NOW READY, at Great Retallack Mine, near Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, ONE HUNDRED TONS of the above, samples of which may be obtained on application to POWNING, STEPHEN, and Co., Kenwyn-street, Truro.—Dated January 5, 1859. 73

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 74

TWENTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND SILVER LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—WANTED, a PARTNER with SIX HUNDRED POUNDS, the capital to be employed in putting down the required machinery, and further working the mine. The ore now raised with four men will leave a computed profit of 20 per cent. on two months' workings. The mine is well opened, and a very strong rich lode in one of the most celebrated dividend-paying districts in Cardiganshire, on the same lodes, and adjoining one of the celebrated mines that has been making £20,000 per annum profit. There is ample land for working, with increasing prospects and continued rising profits. —Further information will be given to principals on application to "A. B." *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 75

CLERK.—WANTED, by a respectable young married man, a SITUATION as CLERK. He is quick and correct in calculations, well up in book-keeping by double entry, balance, partnership, and stock accounts, and thoroughly experienced in the iron and coal trades in all their branches. References of the highest respectability, and security if required.—Address by letter only, "C. B.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 76

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN who has a connection amongst railway companies and iron merchants, to act as AGENT for the SALE of IRON, &c., in LONDON. His whole time will be required to be devoted to the interest of the house he represents.—Address, "Box 161," Post-office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 77

WANTED, an ACTIVE PERSON to take the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE of a BLAST FURNACE and ROLLING MILLS. None need apply but those who can produce unexceptionable references.—Address, Mr. SAINSBURY, Pennywell-road Colliery, Bristol. 78

WANTED, at an Ironworks, a GENTLEMAN well educated in metallurgical science, to UNDERTAKE the DUTIES of CHEMIST, &c.—Address, "M. W.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 79

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a LARGE INTEREST in a SILVER-LEAD MINE (LIMITED). The SECRETARYSHIP, also, MAY BE OBTAINED, if required.—Apply to R. MCDONALD, Esq., Walcot-buildings, Bath. 80

TO COPPER AND LEAD SMELTERS.—The ADVERTISER, who has had considerable experience in smelting copper, lead, and silver ores, which he thoroughly understands, is OPEN to a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a SMELTING WORKS. The highest references.—Address, "J. L.," Thomas Haddock, Esq., solicitor, St. Helen's, Lancashire. 81

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £10,000 to £15,000, PARTNERSHIP or OTHERWISE. The PROPRIETORS of an extensive and valuable SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, having an abundance of excellent rock available, and good water-power, but being unable to execute the orders on hand in due time, are DESIROUS of OBTAINING the ASSISTANCE of ONE or MORE MEN of CAPITAL, able to command from £10,000 to £15,000, with a view to extend the workings and provide additional machinery. The quarry is no speculation, but a first-class investment, and affords an opportunity but rarely offered.—For particulars and every satisfactory information, address "Z. X. Y. ERNEST," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Principals or their solicitors only will be treated with. 82

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, for the GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES, a RESIDENT ENGINEER, competent to take charge of and keep in a proper state of repair the whole of the machinery of those mines. He must be able to make mechanical drawings and to give directions for castings, and thoroughly understand the construction of mine machinery in all its details, and superintend the work above and below ground. He must have no other occupation, his time solely devoted to these mines. Salary, £100 per annum.—Applications, with specimens of drawings, to be forwarded to Capt. GILL, at the mines; or to the committee of management, 54, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. 83

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.—WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGING and CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, or CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER, on a COLLIERY or IRONWORKS. The advertiser has held a similar position for several years on a large colliery in the Midland Counties, and has since been engaged as cashier, confidential clerk, and book-keeper in a good shipping house in London. He is a first-rate accountant, accustomed to winding-up accounts, preparing balance-sheets, &c., has some knowledge of mining operations, and can give testimonials of the highest character and security if required.—Address, "G. C.," 4, Cornwall Villas, Albion-road, Dalston, London, N.E. 84

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—WANTED, by a duly qualified COAL VIEWER, a SITUATION in that profession. The most ample testimonials of practical knowledge, competency of management, and also of character, shall be supplied.—Address, "M. W.," Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 85

TO IRON MERCHANTS.—The ADVERTISER, having resided all his life in South Staffordshire, and being well known by all the ironmasters in that part, and also having a full knowledge of the iron trade, would be glad to ACT as a BROKER to a RESPECTABLE LONDON, LIVERPOOL, or MANCHESTER HOUSE. This will be a good opportunity for a first-class house, as the advertiser would be able to buy to advantage, being on the spot, and, not only that, he would see that orders were properly and punctually executed.—Apply by letter, to "F. H.," 499, Post-office, West Bromwich. 86

TO IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, who has had considerable experience in ironworks, is DESIROUS of MEETING with EMPLOYMENT. No objection to go abroad.—Address, "D.," care of Mr. Jackson, stationer, Ulverston. 87

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS. —The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 40, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 88

THE OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINES.—An INJUNCTION was this day awarded by the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY against the committee and purser of the above company, restraining them from acting upon the fourth resolution passed at the meeting of shareholders on the 12th inst., and from issuing the 600 new shares then resolved to be created in the said company, or any bankers' receipt, or certificate, or other document purporting to create or recognise a title to new shares therein pursuant to such resolution. The public are, therefore, cautioned against bargaining for purchasing or dealing in such new shares.

HOPPE and BOYLE, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
3, Sun-court, Cornhill, January 18, 1859. 89

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD, in conformity with the Articles of Association, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, E.C., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of January inst., at One o'clock precisely. Geo. B. Heather, Esq., will retire from the direction by rotation. CHAS. PEARSON, Sec.

Office, 8, New Broad-street, London, E.C. 90

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the office, No 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at One o'clock precisely. By order of the Committee,

J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. and Purser.
117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., Jan. 21, 1859. 91

PORT PHILLIP COMPANY.—It is DESIRABLE that SHAREHOLDERS having any RELUCTANCE to REGISTER their SCRIP SHOULD KNOW that THEY ARE NOT NECESSITATED to do so for TWELVE MONTHS HENCE. 92

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A FULL REPORT, with DIAGRAMS, and a MAP of the DISTRICT, showing the WORKINGS of the CLUNES MINING COMPANY in Victoria, will be found in the "COLONIAL MINING JOURNAL" for November, just received, price 1s. 6d. per copy.—May be had either at WM. DAWSON and SONS, newsvendors and booksellers, 74, Cannon-street, City, E.C.; or at the COMPANY'S OFFICES. 93

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a CALL of TWO POUNDS PER SHARE (making, with instalments already paid, the sum of £9 per share), payable at the banking house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or before the 7th day of February next.

The scrip certificates, together with the bankers' receipt, must be left at the office of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street, to have the call inscribed thereon.

London, January 12, 1859. EDWARD J. COLE, Sec. 94

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of TODD v. WILKINSON AND OTHERS.
IN RE SWANPOOL MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to a DECREE made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 28th day of September last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's office, Truro, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—

10 (1280th) SHARES of the defendant Frederick Jackson; and
40 (1280th) SHARES of the defendant D. W. Dowling.

Respectively of and in the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. HODGE and HOCKIN, plaintiff's solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 19, 1859. 95

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE AT WHEAL ZION MINE, IN THE PARISH OF CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SON have been instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 2d February next, all the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the above mine, viz.:—

1 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 8 ft. in shaft, with boiler and first piece of main rod complete.
1 22 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with boiler 8 tons [illegible] stroke, drawing machine and crusher attached.

1 balance bob.	1 [illegible] pole, case, stuffing box and [illegible]
54 fms. 8 in. main rods.	1 9 in. ditto ditto.
30 cwts. strapping plates.	1 6 in. ditto ditto.
20 fms. 4 in. bucket rods.	60 fms. shaft ladders.
20 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods.	Bolts and burs, staples and glands.
39 9 ft. 9 in. pumps and matchings.	Sundry iron, about 4 tons.
1 8 in. windbore.	Smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, and tools.
3 9 in. ditto.	Two large tool chests.
1 7 in. ditto.	Cast-steel borers.
1 10 in. ditto.	Cast-steel.
2 8 in. working barrels.	Miners' tools.
1 10 in. H piece.	Carpenters' benches.
1 6 in. H piece.	Lot of poles.
1 10 in. doorpiece.	Nails, cast-iron.
3 9 in. doorpieces.	Scales and weights.
1 8 in. ditto.	Jigging hutches.
1 6 in. ditto.	Washing strakes.
2 tons whim chains.	Wheelbarrows, buddles.
5 tons tram iron.	Trunks, ties.
Wagons, kibbles.	Sundry dressing tools.
Pulleys and stands.	Office desk and furniture, and count-house furniture.
Cisterns.	A good horse, cart, and harness.
Capstan and shears.	
120 fms. 11 in. capstan rope, shroud laid.	

The sale will commence punctually at Twelve o'clock. Refreshments on the table at Eleven o'clock.

The mine is conveniently situated for shipment of materials, being close to Calstock, and only about one mile from Calstock Quay.

Catalogues will be ready a week previous to the sale, and may be had of the auctioneers on application.—Dated January 3, 1859. 96

VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, COLLIERIES, IRONSTONE MINE, &c.

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Falshaw's Commercial Hotel, Sheffield, on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1859, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will then and there be produced:—

LOT 1.—ALL that FARM, with the HOUSE, HOMESTEAD, FARM BUILDINGS, COTTAGE, YARD, and GARDEN adjoining, situate at Lane Head, otherwise Park Gate, in the parish of Ecclesfield, in the county of York, and containing as follows:—

		A.	R.	P.
Plan. No. 1.	House and Garden	0	2	16
2.	Homestead, Farm Buildings, Cottage, Yard, and Garden	0	2	22
3.	Calf Croft	8	2	14
4.	Part of Broomfield	3	2	13
5.	Dol Meadow	4	0	31
6.	Little Close	1	2	21
7.	Colliery, Coke Ovens, and Quarry	0	2	34
8.	Long Close and part of Broomfield	10	2	6
9.	Highfield	7	1	5
10.	Round Field	9	0	11
11.	Coal Pit Close	8	3	20
12.	Blue Clay Close	4	3	16
13.	New Leys	6	3	9
	Total	59	1	2

(The timber on the estate to be taken at a valuation.)

LOT 2.—THREE FREEHOLD CLOSES OF LAND, viz.:—

		A.	R.	P.
Plan. No. 1.	Low Close and Cow Pasture	9	3	3
2.	Woody Bank	0	1	9
3.	New Meadow	7	0	31
	Total	17	1	3

Situate at Grange-lane aforesaid, and adjoining to the last-mentioned lot. The timber to be taken at a valuation.

The minerals lying under the foregoing two lots are reserved, together with the right to win and get the same, and also a right of way to, over, and along the roads, ways, and paths now existing thereon, and shown on a plan to be produced at the time of sale, and therein coloured brown. The land, occupied by coke ovens, engine-houses, pits, airholes, pit hillocks, and quarries, as shown on the said plan, and therein coloured blue, is also reserved. The farm is now let to a respectable tenant, at a rental of £150 per annum.

LOT 3.—A MOIETY of and in all that the PARK GATE COLLIERY, situate at Grange-lane aforesaid, and now containing about 13 acres of coal, lying within and under the foregoing lots, let on lease, and producing a rental of £120 per acre.

LOT 4.—A MOIETY of and in all that the GRANGE LANE COLLIERY, situate at Grange-lane aforesaid, and containing about 55 acres of coal, lying in and under the foregoing lots, and let on a lease, and producing a rental of £50 per acre.—N.B. 20 acres of the coal are now lying dry, and may be got from one shaft, which is sunk to within a few yards of the bottom.

LOT 5.—A MOIETY of and in all those THREE valuable BEDS OF COAL, lying in and under the forementioned lots, and known as the Winsmore Bed, the Mickley Bed, and the Cannel Coal Bed; the deepest of which is only about 120 yards from the surface. These beds are at present unworked.

LOT 6.—A MOIETY of and in all that very valuable MINE of BLACK SHALE IRONSTONE, situate within and under the two first-mentioned lots, containing about 45 acres, and producing a rental of £100 per acre. The mine is dry, and the stone of first-rate quality.

The estate affords excellent facilities for carrying on a large mineral trade, being within a quarter of a mile of the Grange-lane Station, on the South Yorkshire Railway. The proprietor has within the last three years laid out a very large sum in plant, &c., which will be sold with the lots, or taken at a valuation.

The above property will, in the first instance, be offered in One Lot, and if not then sold, in the lots above mentioned.

The estate may be viewed by application on the premises; and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. WALKER, mineral surveyor, Masbro'; Mr. NICHOLSON, the auctioneer, High-street, Sheffield; or at the offices of Mr. HENRY ANDERSON, solicitor, 30, Stonegate, York.—York, Dec. 22, 1858. 97

MINING PROPERTY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, situated at Halkin, between Mold and Holywell, Flintshire, the PEN-Y-BRYN MINE, now in full working order, and from which large quantities of lead ore have been raised. To any one disposed to engage in mining operations, the above offers a most desirable opportunity.—Apply to E. DUTTON, Esq., the Rectory, Bunbury, Tarporley, Cheshire. 98

PENCORSE CONSOLS COPPER, ZINC, AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF ST. ENODER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.—It is the intention of the PENCORSE MINING COMPANY to SELL, BY PRIVATE TENDER, the WHOLE of the SETT, or SETTS, in their occupation at Pencorse, with all the substantial STEAM ENGINE of 50 in. cylinder, MACHINERY ENTIRE, and perfectly adapted to all the operations of this rising mine. The company forbear saying anything beyond the fact of this mine being situated in a highly mineralised country, and in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated lead mine, East Wheal Rose, and is sunk already to 55 fms. This mine has sold many thousand tons of lack and lead, and is now showing itself in a very satisfactory manner.

Letters to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN of the company, under cover, to Mr. J. B. HEELES, secretary, 10, Park-row, Leeds. 99

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a GRANT of about SEVENTY ACRES of MINERAL GROUND for mining purposes, in the untried clay-slate district of Denbighshire, possessing strong evidence of superficial ancient productiveness, with the most desirable features of recommendation, as asserted by practical and scientific miners.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Holywell. 100

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE ISLAND OF KAWAU,

Affording an opportunity to the monied speculator rarely met with.

Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freehold tenure, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the northward of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels entering the Hourski Gulf, or Frith of the Thames.

The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent.

There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the offices of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs.

A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

By order, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.
27, New Broad-street, London, E.C., September 16, 1858. 101

COPPER.—TO BE LET, at a RENT or ROYALTY, in the parish of Roscolyn, in the island of Holyhead, about two miles from the railway, and half a mile from the sea. The surface yields 4½ per cent.—Address, Captain HAMPTON LEWIS, Henllys, Beaumaris, Anglesea. 102

TO BE LET ON LEASE, for a term of years, VALUABLE BEDS OF IRONSTONE, known as the BLACK, BROWN, and STRIPE RAKES, the property of the BENNERLEY COLLIERY COMPANY, near ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE. There is a great extent of these minerals, and lying contiguous to the Erewash Valley Railway and Canal. The different beds of ironstone have been proved, and are of excellent quality. This affords a good opportunity to any one disposed to erect blast-furnaces in the neighbourhood. The stone has been analysed, the particulars of which, with every other information, may be had on application to Mr. H. BURTON, at the Bennerley Colliery, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. 103

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY,
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
PROF. J. MORRIS, F.G.S., will COMMENCE his COURSE on the above subjects on TUESDAY, February 1, at a quarter past Four, P.M. The lectures will be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour. During the course field excursions will be given. Payment, including college fee, £2 2s.
THOMAS L. DONALDSON, M.J.B.A., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. 104

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY on FRIDAY morning, January 28, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal. 105

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable and powerful DOUBLE LIFT CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, of 40 horse power. Also, 140 yards of 13 in. bore pump pipes, with spear rods, stays, and other necessary gearing for pumping water from mines. And also TWO 30 horse power BOILERS, with gearing and feed pipes complete. And also a WINDING ENGINE, of 12 horse power, with the necessary gearing. The above engines may be seen at work at the Townhouse Colliery, Marsden, Lancashire, at any time up to the 22d February.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, manager of the above colliery; or at the office of Mr. GEORGE SPENCER, Solicitor, Keighley. 106

TO MINE AND COAL PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 30 in. cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, of equal beam, 7 ft. stroke, double beat valves and seats, parallel motion, hand nozzle and cataract gear, [illegible] beam about 5 tons. This engine is situate at the Orsedd Mine, about two miles from the town of Holywell, nearly new, in excellent condition, of the most approved and latest construction, and manufactured by that eminent firm, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Rhyd-y-Mwyn Foundry, Holywell.—For price and further particulars, apply to Mr. D. JONES, timber merchant, Railways, near Holywell; or Mr. BELL, auctioneer and appraiser, Greyhound Inn, Well-street, Holywell, Flintshire. 107

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached to this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southernhay, Exeter. 108

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 24 inch ROTARY CONDENSING HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, 6 ft. stroke in cylinder, heavy fly-wheel, drawing machine attached, and connection for pumping, with 9 ton Cornish boiler, the whole in good condition.—Particulars may be had by applying to Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co., Engineers, Tavistock.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. have always a good supply of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE. Orders executed for new machinery and materials at the shortest notice, and of best quality. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and able engineers to erect it. 109

STEAM ENGINES.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a superior NEW HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 2 ft. stroke. And ONE of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke.—Apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, auctioneers and valuers, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and St. Alban's. 110

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.
The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and PENANG, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.
For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and 18, Oriental-place, Southampton. 111

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
To the consignment of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers
GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.
Appointed to Sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 5th and 15th of each Month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
MARCO POLO	1625	3500	JOHNSTON	5th February.
POCAHONTAS	1139	3000	WOODERSON	15th February.
BRITISH TRIDENT	1555	3500	O'NEILL	5th March.

GREAT BRITAIN.	OCEAN CHIEF.
ROYAL CHARTER.	INDIAN QUEEN.
LIGHTNING.	BRITISH TRIDENT.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS.	GIPSEY BRIDE.
DONALD M'KAY.	GREAT TASMANIA.
MARCO POLO.	COMMODORE PERRY.
EAGLE.	METEOR.
OLIVER LANG.	MONTMORENCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clipper ships, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.
The cabin accommodation is most superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c.
Parties wishing to bring their friends home from Australia, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.
Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., merchants, or to JAMES BAINES and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C. 112

NOTICE.—The WHITE STAR clippers, comprising the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST CLIPPERS in the WORLD, will be dispatched punctually at noon of the 1st and 20th of every month.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL on the 1st of every month.
Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

RED JACKET	M. H. O'HALLORAN	WHITE STAR	T. C. KERR.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS	H. A. BROWN.	STAR OF THE EAST	GAGGS.
BLUE JACKET	CLARKE.	SHALIMAR	J. R. BROWN.
MERMAID	JAMES WHITE.	ARABIAN	M. GANDY.
BEECHWORTH	THOMAS FRAIN.	SIROCCO	J. FLOOD.
CYCLONE	GEORGE KERR.	SULTANA	BREWSTER.

And other celebrated clippers.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
BLUE JACKET	1074	3500	J. CLARKE	February 1.
ARABIAN	1068	3500	M. GANDY	February 20.
SCOTTISH CHIEF	1053	3500	BUCHAN	March 1.

Passengers embark on the 31st January and 18th February.
The *Blue Jacket* is a new clipper yacht of the most exquisite model and symmetry, and is a sister ship to the celebrated clippers *Genii* and *Sir W. F. Williams*, which made her last passage home from Australia in 67 days; she is expected to prove herself one of the fastest clippers in the world. Her saloon is a chaste and elegant apartment, fitted up with great splendour, and replete with every luxury and comfort. A piano, library, linen, bedding, chess boards, &c., are provided for saloon passengers, for whose use a cow is also carried.
The *Arabian* is well known in the trade as having made the voyage round the world in 6 months and 19 days, her outward and homeward passages being 75 and 79 days respectively. Her last passage home from Callao was made in 82 days, up to that time the fastest of the season.
For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London. 113

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
SAILING BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month,
And forwarding passengers by steamers at through rates to
ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Packet of the 1st of February, the beautiful new clipper ship, *Blue Jacket*, Capt. Clarke, of 2 tons register, 3500 tons burthen.
This elegant clipper is sister ship to the celebrated clippers *Mooresfort*, *Genii*, and *Sir W. F. Williams* (which made her last passage home from Australia in 67 days), and was built expressly for this trade. Like her companion ship, the *Red Jacket*, she is of exquisite symmetry, her lines are remarkably sharp, and she is expected to prove one of the fastest clippers in the world. Her main saloon is a magnificent apartment, fitted up with great splendour, and replete with every appliance for the luxurious enjoyment of the voyage. A piano, library, linen, bedding, chess boards, &c., are provided for the saloon passengers, for whose use a cow is also carried. The accommodations for second cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers cannot be surpassed.
For freight or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool. 114

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[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.] 116

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MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 117

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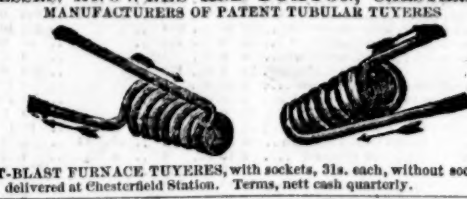

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128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2385 10 0	10 0 0	Feb. 1858
448	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	19 15 0	67½	66	93 10 0	3 10 0	Nov. 1858
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8 0 0	49½	48 49	40 17 6	2 5 0	Dec. 1858
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		225 13 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1858
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0	31	30 31	34 10 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1858
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	40	42	31 15 6	1 10 0	Jan. 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares	Mines	Paid	Nom. Pr.	Business	Dividends	Per Share	Last Paid
1624	Baileswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	5		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3⅛		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1856
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	50		13 0 0	5 0 0	July, 1856
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	8 5 0	11	10¼ 10¾	0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1856
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 2 6	15		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1857
6000	Bwich (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 6 6	1⅛		0 2 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1856
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4¼	4¼ 4½	0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	4½		0 15 0	0 3 0	June, 1856
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	13		2 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	90		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150		122 0 0	10 0 0	June, 1857
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	35 5 0	8½		16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12300	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	⅞	1 1⅛	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17 6	2¼		0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	3⅛		41 4 3	0 6 0	Feb. 1857
4448	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0	1⅞	2	1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1853
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 5 0	2⅛		22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1850
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0	9	6 7	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 1852
26666	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8 17 6	¾	⅞ ⅝	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1855
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	3 15 0	3	2¾ 3	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8¾		4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1857
80	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	2¼		0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1855
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	2⅝	2½ 2⅝	0 5 6	0 3 0	Sept. 1855
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 4 6	½		1 11 0	0 2 6	June, 1853
5000	Nantcos & Penrhiw, Lim. (£2½ sha.)	2 5 0	1½	1⅜ 1½	0 1 6	0 1 6	April, 1855
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40 18 0	5¼		324 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1854
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	13 0 0	22	20 21	750 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear*	15 0 0	39	40 45	32 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1857
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0	¾	⅝ ¾	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
794	Spearne Con. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18 0	3		8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1853
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23 7 8	15		4 5 0	0 10 0	June, 1856
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2⅛		0 17 6	0 7 6	April, 1852
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 5 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1½	27s. 29s.	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1856
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	6	12	1 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1854
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15		403 13 6	2 10 0	April, 1851
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menheniot, Cornw.	2 18 0	⅝	⅝ ¾	1 12 0	0 3 0	April, 1857
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	11		55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1854
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	140		61 5 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1856
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	12s.	11s. 12s.	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	12 17 0	115		22 0 0	2 0 0	July, 1857
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	2 19 1	1⅛		23 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 10 0	⅝	⅛ ⅝	1 6 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1855
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	5 3 4	20	20 21	1 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1855
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	310		42 0 0	3 0 0	Oct. 1857
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	5 15 0	2¾	2⅝ 2¾	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	20		8 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1857
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	4⅛	4 4⅛	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1857
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	1 7 2	8¾	8½ 9⅛	6 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1857
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1856
100	Wheal Mary (tin) Lelant	36 3 0	230		248 5 10	5 0 0	Mar. 1858
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	39 10 0	25		40 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1852
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107 0 0	130		286 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 1857
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12 2 6	2⅛		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives†	1 14 0	2⅛		2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares	Mines	Paid	Nom. Pr.	Business	Dividends	Per Share	Last Paid
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	140	140	210 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1858
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	40	38 40	87 12 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1858
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	12	10 12	5 18 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1858
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	1¼		0 10 0	0 2 6	Sept. 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	21	20 21	13 10 0	0 17 6	July, 1858
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	8½	7¼ 8½ x d	6 0 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1859
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	1 dis.	1¼ ¾ dis.	0 8 9	0 2 6	June, 1858
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	1 1 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares	Mines	Paid	Nom. Pr.	Business	Dividends	Per Share	Last Paid
10000	Alten & Quænangen Uni. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	5⅛	4¼ 5¼	1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	1½	1 1½	33 0 0	1 5 0	July, 1848
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	12	11 12	35 7 6	1 0 0	June, 1857
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	3	2½ 3	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0	6		Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper) [S. E.]	7 5 0	¾	⅜ ⅝	
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	
10000	Brazilian Imperial [S.E.]	27 5 0	2	1 2	
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	2¼	1¾ 2¼	
6000	Central American (silver), Alotopeque [L.]	7 0 0	2¼		April, 1858
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 12 6	⅜		Oct. 1857
50040	Cologne Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0	¼		June, 1856
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	13		
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜	
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 17 0	1⅛		
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company Limited, Quebec	3 15 0	—		
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [S.E.]	2 0 0	1½	1 1½	July, 1856
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	1 10 0	1½		
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2000	Kinzigthal Mining Association, Germ.	4 0 0	1		
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1 0 0	⅛		
60000	New Granada (gold) [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ¼	
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0	3		Nov. 1858
50000	Newfoundland Mining Association [L.]	0 2 0	⅛		
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia, Limited [S.E.]	0 10 0	1	⅞ 1	Oct. 1858
160000	Nouveau Monde (copper)	1 0 0	⅛		
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1 0 0	⅜		
6000	Rossie and Canada (lead)	9 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
75000	South of Europe Mining Co. [L.]	2 0 0	—		
55615	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—		
2000	Turk's Head (copper), Newfoundland [L.]	0 10 0	5		
25000	Victor Emanuel Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1	1	
20000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited	1 0 0	1		
1000	Western Africa Malachite	95 0 0	100		Aug. 1858
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0	¼		
10000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.]	0 14 0	6s.	6s. 7s.	June, 1858

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
6000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	1 8 6	1		Nov. 1858
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 0 0	1⅛		No call.
256	Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth	9 7 3	8		
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	7 0 0	6¼		Jan. 1859
10000	Ballymoneen	2 0 0	—		
4000	Ballyvirgin (lead) [L.]	4 5 0	2¼		
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1 5 0	3	2¾ 3	July, 1857
1024	Basset Consols, Illogan	1 10 0	1	1	
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 5 0	1		Oct. 1858
505	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	17 15 0	4¼	4 4¼	Sept. 1858
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1⅛		
250	Berriow Consols (lead)	15 16 0	8		Nov. 1858
600	Besore, Kenwyn	2 10 0	5¼	5 5¼	Oct. 1858
20000	Bog (lead), Salop [L.]	1 10 0	—		
5000	Boiling Well (cp.), Gwithian	4 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1	Dec. 1858
6000	Bolenowe (copper)	1 17 6	1		
1258	Boscaswell (tin, copper)	—	5		
123	Bosweddan and Wheal Castle	32 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
20000	Bream Iron Mining Company	0 10 0	⅛		
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	0 12 6	1		
2000	Bronfloyd (1000 sh. pd. up) [L.]	3 14 0	5		Oct. 1858
250	Brymbo Ld. & Spel. Works [L.]	5 0 0	—		Jan. 1859
4000	Bryngias (lead), Cardigan	0 15 0	2		
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	0 5 0	⅛	⅛	
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2 5 0	1⅞	1¾ 1⅞	July, 1858
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	2 10 0	1		Oct. 1858
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	0 10 6	⅛		
1775	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0	1		Sept. 1858
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	11 0 10	5		April, 1858
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	14 15 0	2		April, 1858
4500	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	3 18 0	13s.	11s. 13s.	Sept. 1858
1204	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	11 10 0	4		Dec. 1858
1000	Cardigan Consols	4 0 0	6		
6000	Cardigan South Bog (lead)	1 0 0	1		
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	13 15 7	8		Oct. 1858
2580	Carmarthen United (lead) [L.]	2 10 0	3		
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0	⅛	⅛	Oct. 1857
1055	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 0	3⅛		
3675	Carvath United	3 12 6	1⅛	1 1⅛	Dec. 1858
10000	Carway & Duffryn (coal) [L.]	2 10 0	3		
6400	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 6	2s.	1s. 6d. 2s.	Aug. 1858
7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 14 0	6s.	5s. 6s.	Aug. 1858
6000	Chollacot Consols (copper)	0 7 0	3s.	2s. 3s.	Oct. 1858
2048	Chyandour, Wendron	2 10 0	—	3	Sept. 1858
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L.]	3 0 0	2¼		April, 1858
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	24 6 6	3⅛	3⅜ 3⅛	May, 1858
3400	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	3 5 6	—		Nov. 1858
20000	College (lead), Ireland [L.]	0 5 0	—		Feb. 1858
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	16 10 9	5		Feb. 1858
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	100	95 100	July, 1858
12000	Cornw. Gt. Con. (ld., &c.) [L.]	2 0 0	2	2	Fully paid.
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire.	0 10 0	12s.	10s. 12s.	
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	2		
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 9 0	3		Nov. 1858
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Cwm Sebon (lead), Limited	2 6 6	1⅛	⅞ 1	Oct. 1858
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	11s.	⅜ ½	Nov. 1858
2145	Dairhiew (ld.), Rhayader [L.]	2 19 6	—		Sept. 1858
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	6 0 0	4⅛		
6600	Denham Bridge (cp.), Brfs. [L.]	0 2 6	¼	3s. 4s.	Dec. 1858
4955	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 1 6	½	9s. 10s.	Dec. 1858
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	5 8 6	1¾		Oct. 1858
6240	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	0 6 0	½	⅜ ½	Jan. 1859
20000	Devon New Copper Co. [L.]	2 0 0	—		
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	2 3 6	3s.		Jan. 1859
6000	Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis.	1 0 0	3		
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5 9 4	3¾		Sept. 1858
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12		Sept. 1858
256	Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car.	40 0 0	30		
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	2 3 4	1	⅞ 1	Dec. 1858
512	E. Basset (co.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	175	190 195	Feb. 1858
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13 0 0	1⅛		
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	1 1 6	6¼		Oct. 1858
6144	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	2 5 0	⅞		
36820	East Crinnis (copper)	1 11 0	⅛	½	Dec. 1858
3300	East Frongoch (sil.-lead) [L.]	0 10 0	⅛	⅜ ½	Jan. 1859
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	4 7 6	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	Dec. 1858
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	0 12 0	1⅛		
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 6	⅞	⅛ ⅝	Dec. 1858
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 1 0	⅞	10s. 11s.	Nov. 1858
6478	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	3 1 0	¾		Oct. 1858
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	47 0 0	55	50 55	July, 1857
1000	East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen	5 8 10	2¼	3¼ 4	Dec. 1858
119	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan	67 0 0	10		
6000	E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2 0 0	1¼		
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	5 1 0	7¾	7 7¼	Nov. 1858
1020	Esgair Lice [L.]	10 0 0	11⅛		
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 8 6	4		
1550	Garreg (lead), Flint	2 19 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	Dec. 1858
4600	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3 13 0	12s.	10s. 11s.	Nov. 1858
6000	Gellirheiron (sl.-ld.), Cardig.	1 0 0	1	1	
6000	Gernick	1 0 0	1		
12000	Great Caradon and Slade [L.]	1 0 0	3⅛	2⅞ 3⅛	
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	0 6 0	⅝	½ ⅝	Sept. 1858
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	No call.
4000	Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.) St. Aust.	5 10 0	3⅛		May, 1858
6000	Gt. E. Tamar (ld.), Beerferris	—	⅛		No call.
15000	Great Hewas United, (tin)	1 19 0	12s.	9s. 10s.	Mar. 1858
11742	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	1 0 0	—		
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Clims.	25 2 0	2¼	2 2¼	June, 1258
17500	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1 0 6	1⅛		No call.
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	11 14 11	3⅛	3¼ 3⅜	Oct. 1858
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	3 13 0	6s.	5s. 6s.	Aug. 1858
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken.	10 0 0	4⅛	3¼ 3¾	Dec. 1858
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	27 13 10	4⅛		July, 1858
10000	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	0 5 0	7s.	6s. 7s.	Dec. 1858
2500	Grosvenor Lead, Flint [L. £1]	0 5 0	—	6s. 7s.	
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 7 3	⅜		Oct. 1858
6400	Harwood (lead) [L.]	1 0 6	⅜		Nov. 1858
7249	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 1 0	⅞	17s. 19s.	Oct. 1858
100	Herward United (lead) Flint.	74 0 0	25		Oct. 1858
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	4 14 0	1	⅞ 1	Nov. 1858
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (cop.)	0 7 6	⅜	¼ ⅜	Nov. 1858
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cp.) Callington	3 19 6	2⅝	2¼ 2⅝	Nov. 1857
2048	Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage	1 4 7	2		
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 9 6	1⅛		April, 1858
6500	Kinnerton (lead), Salop	1 3 0	1⅞		
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 5 0	26s.	20s. 21s.	Nov. 1858
2500	Lady Eliza (lead) [L.]	1 14 6	8s.	7s. 8s.	Dec. 1858
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	14 16 3	4⅛		Oct. 1858
1024	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	29 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
12000	Llandudno (copper), N. Wales	1 10 0	1		
2000	Llanfyrnach (lead) Pemb. [L.]	4 10 0	—		
1280	Llwynmalees (lead)	10 0 0	10		
8000	Llywernog United	1 10 0	1	1	
1000	Lostwithiel (lead & copper)	0 7 6	¾		
5000	Loughtea (slate), Tippe. [L.]	1 15 6	1⅛		
4096	Maidstone (lead), Salop	1 10 0	⅛		
12000	Maria Cons. (silver-lead [L.]	1 0 0	1		
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	15 1 6	4	4	
3000	Milltown (sil.-ld.), Irel. [L.]	1 0 0	1		
16000	Mold (lead), Flintshire [L.]	0 13 0	¾		July, 1858
8375	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	1 8 0	3s.	2s. 6d. 3s.	Nov. 1858
4157	Mount's Bay Cons., Marazion	4 5 0	⅞		
3000	Nant-y-Car, Rhayader [L.]	2 13 4	2⅜		Aug. 1858
320	Nent Force (lead), Alston	1 0 0	⅛		
6400	Nether Heath	0 10 0	½		
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons.	1 2 6	2	2	May, 1858
6400	New Crow Hill (ld.) St. Steph.	1 10 0	⅛		July, 1858
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	0 16 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Jan. 1859
1024	New Wheal Frances, Illogan.	0 15 0	¾		Nov. 1858
4000	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	3 0 0	12		Oct. 1858
2500	New Wheal Vaddon	0 5 0	2	2	Dec. 1858
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth.	14 9 0	4⅛		Nov. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (cop.), Camb.	1 6 6	6⅜	5¼ 6	No call.
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	6 2 6	3⅛	3⅛ 3⅛	Jan. 1859
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	8 10 0	7	6⅜ 7⅛	June, 1858
1000	North Great Work, Breage	2 0 0	2	2 2⅛	No call.
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1 5 0	4	4½ 5	
120	North Laxey (ld.) Isle of Man	50 0 0	55		
2000	North Levant (tin, cp.) St. Just	6 10 0	5⅜		
1000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	3 0 0	6	5⅛ 6	Nov. 1858
512	North Penhaldarva (lead)	1 5 0	5		Aug. 1858
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 10 0	6s.	5s. 6s.	
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 0 5	2⅛		
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	9 18 9	3⅛	2¼ 2¾	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	2⅝	2⅛ 2⅝	Aug. 1857
4240	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 10 6	18s.	⅞ 1	Mar. 1858
4096	North Wh. Wrey Con., St. Ive	1 16 0	⅜		Jan. 1859
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	3 18 0	1½		Oct. 1858
1200	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	12 19 0	20	25 30	July, 1858
256	Old Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan	10 10 0	2		
8490	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	2 18 6	18s.	16s. 18s.	Mar. 1858
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder.	2 18 6	⅛		
4945	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	2 11 6	5⅛	4¾ 5	Dec. 1858
1000	Pengenna	1 0 0	1		
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	13 0 0	35		April, 1858
5000	Penhalls	1 0 0	—		Sept. 1858
6000	Penrait (silver-lead) [L.]	2 0 0	2¾	2½ 2¾	Fully paid.
1200	Penstruthal (copper)	14 1 9	6⅛		
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 0 0	1⅛		
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	7 0 0	12		May, 1858
560	Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	7 12 0	12		
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	0 10 0	⅜		
5000	Ramsley Hill (cp.) Sticklepath	1 5 0	2⅛		
3896	Raven Rock (cop.), Buckland	0 7 6	2s.	1s. 2s.	Jan. 1858
12000	Redmoor (copper and tin)	0 3 6	¼	4s. 5s.	Dec. 1858
4096	Respryn (copper)	0 3 6	⅜		
15000	Ribden [L.]	0 5 0	4⅛		
5000	Ritton Castle Mining [L.]	1 11 0	1⅛		July, 1858
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0	⅜		Sept. 1858
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 10 0	2⅜		No call.
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	2 2 0	—		Sept. 1858
1024	Rosewarne & Herland United	2 10 0	10⅛	9¾ 10⅛	April, 1858
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	1⅛		Mar. 1858
15000	Ruardean Colliery	0 7 0	⅜		July, 1858
6000	Severn Mines (lead) [L.]	1 6 6	⅜		
5000	Sigford Consols	0 0 6	1		
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	4 7 0	4	4	Sept. 1858
200	Shropshire Blackwood [L.]	5 0 0	4		
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	4 0 8	6	8 8¼	Jan. 1859
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal.	0 10 0	1⅝		
4096	S. Cara. Wh. Hooper (cop.)	0 17 6	1⅛	19s. 21s.	Sept. 1858
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.]	2 9 0	2⅜	2¼ 2⅜	Oct. 1856
6000	South Clifford Utd., G[illegible]nnap	1 6 6	2	2	
6144	S. Condurrow (ti[illegible]mb.	0 12 0	7s.	8s. 10s.	Aug. 1858
3106	So. Crenver (co[illegible]an	6 7 2	1⅛	1⅜ 1⅛	Dec. 1858
6000	South Crowndale [illegible]	—	⅜		
6000	South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust.	0 16 0	⅜		April, 1858
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	1 14 0	4		Nov. 1858
2000	South Gorland (cop.), Redruth	5 0 0	2¼	2¼	
2000	South Herland and Relistian	1 0 0	2		
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 6 0	8s.	9s. 10s.	Nov. 18[illegible]
512	South Penhaldarva (lead)	3 0 0	5		
5537	So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	3⅛		
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney.	3 7 0	5		
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	0 3 0	⅜		
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 18 10	3⅜	3¼ 3⅜	
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	7 1 3	5⅛		Nov. 1858
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Cambo.	11 0 0	18		Dec. 1858
4000	Snow Brook, Plynlim. [L.]	2 0 0	2		
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	½	⅜ ½	Dec. 1858
1000	Stoney Way [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛		
920	Stray Park (cop. and tin)	12 5 3	4	4	Mar. 1858
6000	Sunny Side (ld., iron), Durham	1 0 0	2⅛		
1280	Swanpool (lead), Budock	12 18 7	1	1	
5000	Taliesin (silver-lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	1 0 0	12s.	13s. 15s.	Dec. 1858
6400	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland	1 11 6	⅛		
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	5⅜	5 5¼	
6000	Tolcarne	0 13 6	17s.	18s. 20s.	Nov. 1858
4000	Tracton Silver-Lead [L.]	1 0 0	1		
1024	Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth.	11 0 10	1¼		Jan. 1859
5000	Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	5 0 0	5		
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth.	4 8 6	5		Sept. 1858
6000	Trelucky	0 5 0	—		
3000	Tremoor Consols, St. Austell.	0 10 0	1		
2000	Tresellyn (tin, cp.), Altarnum	1 0 0	—		
8000	Tretoil & Messer Utd. (c., tin)	2 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	Jan. 1859
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	3 17 0	1		
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	8 2 0	⅛		
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	14 1 0	17⅛	16 17½	Oct. 18[illegible]
6400	Trewane United	1 5 0	1		
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead) [L.]	0 5 0	¼		
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Car.	5 15 0	⅜		
6000	Virtuous Lady & Wh. Bedford	0 13 6	⅜		
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 0 0	⅛	13s. 15s.	Oct. 1858
200	Waenlas (lead), Denbigh	7 10 0	25		
960	Wendron United (tin)	2 14 0	2⅛	2 2¼	
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack.	35 8 3	27	25 27	Dec. 1858
2000	West Crinnis & Regent United	6 7 6	5		Aug. 1858
30000	West Devon Cons. (cop.), [L.]	1 0 0	1	1	Fully paid.
4000	West Dolcoath, Gwinear [L.]	1 0 0	1		
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 6 0	14s.	15s. 16s.	Oct. 1858
854	West Porkellis (tin), Wendron	0 10 0	1		
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	6 17 6	2		Oct. 1858
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton	49 0 0	20		Nov. 1858
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	3 10 0	4	4	Aug. 1858
1024	W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	1		
5120	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 4 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5 7 6	1⅛		Dec. 1858
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	43 10 0	14	13 14	Oct. 1858
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 12 6	⅜		Jan. 1859
2560	W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0	1⅛		
4000	Wheal Addams (copper, lead)	0 3 6	1⅛	18s. 20s.	Nov. 1857
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	1 16 0	2⅜		Oct. 1858
8000	Wh. Amery (l. & c.), Christow	0 10 0	⅛	⅛	No call.
1024	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	2 2 8	⅜		
12000	Wheal Bray (cop.), Altarnun.	1 2 0	1⅜		
512	Wheal Clinton	12 0 0	10		Sept. 1858
512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 0 0	2		
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	5 12 6	6		Oct. 1858
6000	Wheal Crebor (copper)	4 5 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	June, 1858
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth.	3 6 0	2		
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	1 0 0	⅛		
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5 15 6	2⅛	2⅜	
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	2 0 0	10		April, 1858
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	1 2 6	6		April, 1858
12000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck.	0 1 6	⅛		
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	18 8 1	10		Oct. 1858
6000	Wheal Florence (sil.-ld.) [L.]	1 0 0	1	1	Fully paid.
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20 10 0	5⅛		
512	Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney	2 0 0	2⅛		
6000	Wheal Grenville (copper)	5 3 0	1⅛	28s. 30s.	Jan. 1859
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	3 11 0	⅞	13s. 15s.	Nov. 1858
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	2 12 0	2⅜		
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—		
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0	2⅛		
4800	Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive.	2 10 8	2⅛	2⅛ 2¼	May, 1857
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	12 1 0	9	8¼ 9	Mar. 1858
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 5 6	7s.	6s. 7s.	Dec. 1858
2484	Wh. Maudlin (cop.) Lanivery	3 0 0	1¾		Dec. 1857
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	35 0 0	40		
3900	Wheal Pollard (copper)	0 15 8	⅛		Oct. 1858
2877	Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock	2 5 6	⅛	¼	
4096	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	1 18 9	1	17s. 19s.	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2 7 6	1⅛	1 1⅛	Nov. 1858
4000	Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton	0 2 6	⅜		
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap.	23 15 0	4⅛	5 5¼	Aug. 1858
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	1 19 0	3⅛	1⅜ 2¼	Oct. 1858
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	9 9 0	1		Aug. 1858
1024	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	27 4 6	9	8 9	Jan. 1858
1024	Wheal Wagstaff, St. Erth	0 10 0	¾		
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	0 2 6	—		No call.
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L.]	1 7 6	¼		Oct. 1858
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh.	0 9 3	1		Dec. 1858
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon	1 8 0	1⅝	1¼ 1⅝	Dec. 1858
6000	Zeal Manor (cp.), So. Taw. [L.]	1 2 6	1½	½	Fully paid.

. Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.
50000	Anglican Smelt., Reduc., & Coal Co. [L.]	0 10 0	—	
350	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000 0 0	270	240 270
20000	Australian Agricultural	19 0 0	36	35 36
50000	Australian Royal Mail	10 0 0	1	¾ 1
6000	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph, A.	50 0 0	42	40 42
3261	Ditto B, 7 per cent. till 1862	20 0 0	21	19 21
11739	Ditto C.	20 0 0	15	13 [illegible]
8915	Canada	32 10 0	120	12[illegible]
3000	Channel Islands Telegraph [L.]	10 0 0	10¼	10 10¼
200000	Crystal Palace	5 0 0	1¾	1⅛ 1¾
50000	Ditto (Preference)	5 0 0	5¼	5 5¼
60000	Eastern Steam	20 0 0	2⅛	2 2⅛
700000	Electric Telegraph	100 0 0	109	107 110
7199	Ditto (New)	10 0 0	2 pm.	1¾ 2¼ pm
70000	Engl. and Austr. Copper Smelting Co.	5 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
34364	European and American Steam [L.]	9 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 2
25000	Indian and Australian Telegraph	0 2 0	—	
50000	London Discount	5 0 0	1⅞ dis.	1⅛ ⅞ dis
200000	London General Omnibus	4 0 0	[illegible]	1⅜ 2
80000	National Discount	5 0 0	[illegible] dis.	⅞ ½ dis.
1724	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land	80 0 0	18	15 18
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
50000	Oriental Gas	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5 0 0	3	2¾ 3
30000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50 0 0	82	80 82
20000	Peninsular and Oriental Steam (New)	10 0 0	13 pm.	12 13 pm
40000	Red Sea and India Telegraph	2 0 0	½ pm.	¼ ½ pm
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0	64	62 64
10000	Rhymney New	15 0 0	8	7½ 8
10000	Rhymney Iron	50 0 0	28⅛	25[illegible] 28[illegible]
200000	Scottish Australian Investment	1 0 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
14200	South Australian Land	25 0 0	39	37 39
75000	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛
75000	Submarine Telegraph Registered	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛
500000	Trust & Loan Co., Upper Canada [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28 10 0	12	9 11

. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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